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DEMOGRAPHIC CHANGE IN MARIN

Trends From 1950 to 1980

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Hirsch, Hersch & Mime 101 California St., Suite 1052 San Francisco, CA 94111		415-362-7256	THE CITY OF NEW YORK DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH BUREAU OF VITAL RECORDS CERTIFICATION OF BIRTH	
ATTORNEY FOR (Name): Melissa Francis Wingston SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF MARIN		CERTIFICATE OF DEATH STATE OF CALIFORNIA		Marin 5674-9820
STREET ADDRESS: MAILING ADDRESS: CITY AND ZIP CODE: BRANCH NAME:		0-283-729904 STATE FILE NUMBER	LOCAL REGISTRATION DISTRICT AND CERT. NO. SA. DATE OF DEATH MONTH, DAY, YEAR	
MARRIAGE OF: PETITIONER: Melissa Francis Wingston		1A. NAME OF DECEDENT—FIRST MELISSA 1B. MIDDLE FRANCIS 1C. LAST BONNER	7. AGE 92 YEARS IF UNDER 1 YEAR MONTHS DAYS	
RESPONDENT: Richard M. Wingston		2A. SEX F 2B. RACE, ETHNICITY W.L.	8. DATE OF BIRTH 11-24-50	13. MIRTH NAME AND BIRTHPLACE OF PETER WILLIS New York
DECEDENT PERSONAL INFORMATION		3. SEX F 4. RACE, ETHNICITY W.L.	9. SPANISH/HISPANIC NO X YES	14. NAME OF SURVIVING SPOUSE (BIRTH NAME) NA
El Paso High School El Paso Public Schools El Paso, Texas		10. NAME AND BIRTHPLACE OF PETER WILLIS SOCIAL SECURITY NO. 22	15. MARTH STATUS Widowed EMPLOYED, NO STATE	16. KIND OF INDUSTRY OR BUSINESS
X Dissolution <input type="checkbox"/> Statute		11. DRIVER LICENSE NO. 1234567890 Apt. B Date of Birth 04/15/1950	17. CITY OR TOWN Novato	20. NAME AND ADDRESS OF INFORMANT—RELATIONSHIP Betty McIntyre (sister) 50 Baker Avenue Santa Rosa, CA
GROOM PERSONAL DATA		12. NAME OF GROOM—FIRST NAME Richard MIDDLE NAME Mellon LAST NAME Wingston	13. DATE OF BIRTH—MONTH, DAY, YEAR 3-11-48	THE REGENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA ON THE NOMINATION OF THE FACULTY COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES HAVE CONFERRED UPON MELISSA FRANCIS WINGSTON WITH ALL THE RIGHTS AND PRIVILEGES GIVEN AT BERKELEY, THIRTEENTH DAY OF JUNE, THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED EIGHTY-THREE
CA476109 STATE FILE NUMBER		14. AGE (LAST BIRTHDAY) 31 YEARS 1 15. NUMBER OF THIS MARRIAGE 1 16. DATE LAST MARRIAGE ENDED IF PREVIOUSLY MARRIED 17. LAST MARRIAGE ENDED BY SPECIFY DEATH DIVORCE OR ANNULMENT	18. BIRTHPLACE (STATE OR FOREIGN COUNTRY) CALIFORNIA	19. HIGHEST SCHOOL GRADE COMPLETED 16 (BA)
BRIDE PERSONAL DATA		18a. RESIDENCE OF GROOM—STREET ADDRESS (STREET AND NUMBER, MAIL BOX NUMBER OR LOCATION) 3104 Windemere Avenue	18b. CITY OR TOWN Mill Valley	18c. COUNTY (IF OUTSIDE STATE) Marin
		19a. PRESENT OR LAST OCCUPATION Sales Representative	19b. KIND OF INDUSTRY OR BUSINESS Hallowed Computers	19c. HIGHEST SCHOOL GRADE COMPLETED 16 (BA)
		20a. NAME OF FATHER OF GROOM Walter Evan Wingston	20b. BIRTHPLACE OF FATHER California	21. MAIDEN NAME OF MOTHER OF GROOM Nancy Claremont
		22a. NAME OF FATHER OF BRIDE Peter William Abrams	22b. BIRTHPLACE OF FATHER New York	23a. MAIDEN NAME OF MOTHER OF BRIDE Kathleen Anne Stuart
		22c. BIRTHPLACE OF FATHER New York	22d. BIRTHPLACE OF MOTHER OF BRIDE New York	23b. BIRTHPLACE OF MOTHER OF BRIDE New York



ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**DEMOGRAPHIC CHANGE IN MARIN**

AGE

RACE

MARITAL STATUS

EDUCATION

PART I: Marin County in a Regional Context**PART II: Marin County Cities and Towns**

An report was prepared by Franklin E. Miller of the Policy and Research Planning Division of the Marin County Planning Department under the direction of Carol Williams, Program Manager. Carolyn Santschi and Jennifer H. Hwang also contributed to the work and preparation of this report.

This report is intended to summarize the demographic information contained in the 1980 U.S. Census of Population and Housing. It is intended to help the reader understand the recent trends in Marin County's population growth.

Marin County Planning Department
December 1984



ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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The forms assembled on the cover illustrate the demographic information contained in the report. All names, addresses and other information on the forms are fictitious and are not intended to refer to any known person, living or dead.

REFERENCES AND NOTES

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INTRODUCTION

Since the release of the 1980 Census, there have been numerous articles written about the changing characteristics of the population. But each Census provides information for only one point in time, a snapshot of current characteristics. A better understanding of this snapshot may be obtained by comparing it to others in one of two ways. One way is to compare the most recent census with those of previous decades. This method provides historical perspective. Differences between the censuses indicate changing trends.

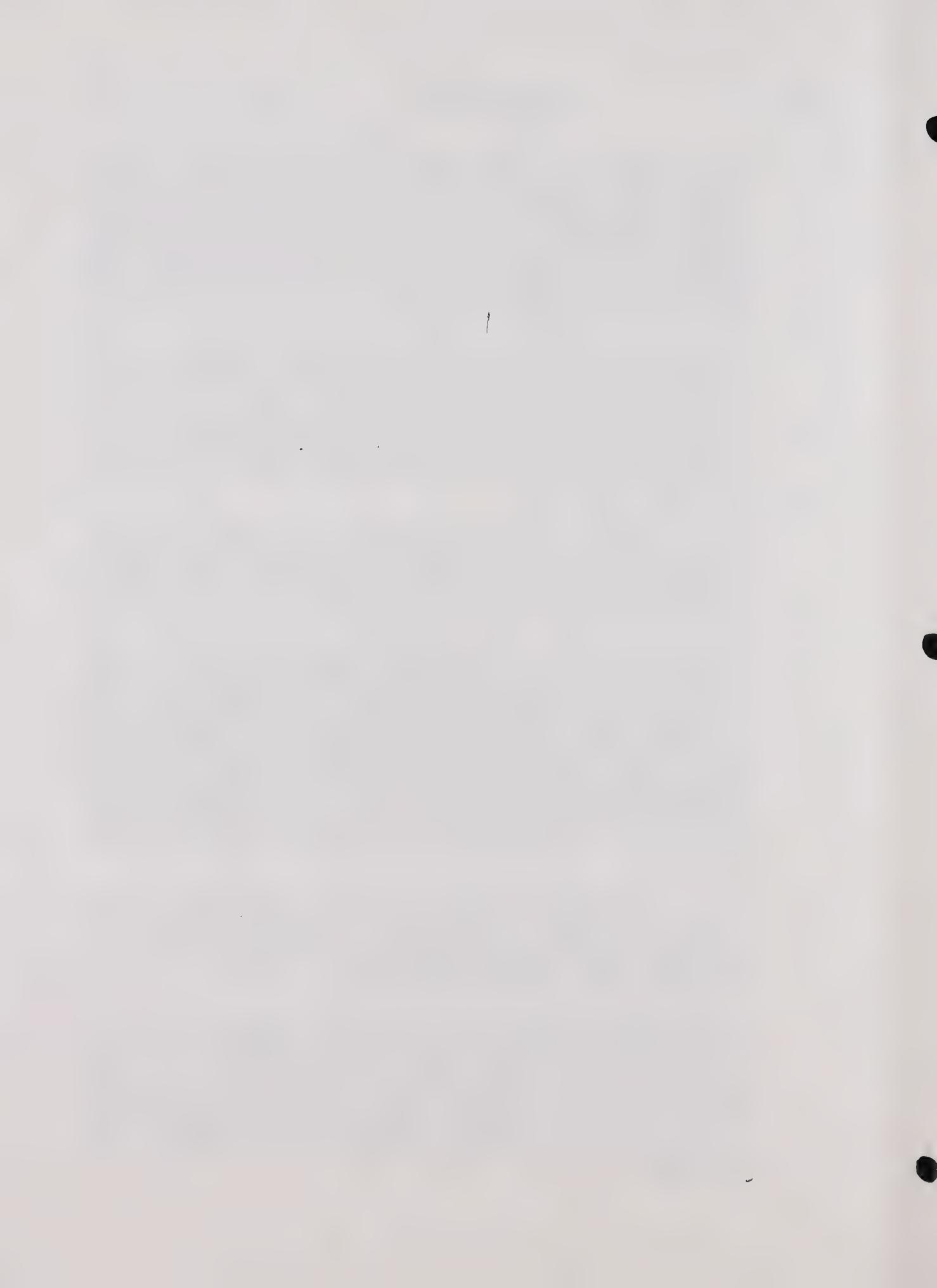
A second perspective is geographical. The censuses of two or more counties, could be compared when similarities or differences between them are sought. These two methods may also be combined. Historical trends in two or more different areas may be compared. This type of comparison would reveal how the counties have been changing relative to each other. This report uses both the historical and geographical modes of comparison and combines them to compare trends in Marin County with trends in other areas.

Four demographic variables were chosen for this report: age, race, marital status and education. When the information from this report is combined with the findings shown in other reports of the Planning Department's census series, a better understanding of the dynamics of change in Marin County is obtained.

The structure of the report follows the "compare and combine" methods described above. For each characteristic, the information from the 1980 Census is discussed first. Information about Marin is then compared to information about other Bay Area counties, the Bay Area as a whole, California and the United States. This comparison offers geographical perspective. Then, possible trends are analyzed by comparing data from previous censuses, beginning with the 1950 Census. This analysis offers historical perspective. Finally changes which have occurred in Marin are compared to changes in other areas in order to see if Marin has become more similar to or more different from those areas during the last thirty years.

Part II, which focuses on cities and towns in Marin, follows the same outline. Information from the 1980 Census is presented first. Similarities or differences among the cities are highlighted. Next, trends occurring between 1950 and 1980 are discussed. Again similarities or differences in city trends are highlighted.

Because the most recent data is from the 1980 Census, this report will consider 1980 to be the present, not 1984. For example, the statement "there are now 21,513 elderly people in Marin" would refer to the elderly population of 1980, not 1984. A phrase "during the last ten years" would refer to the time period between 1970 and 1980. This slight suspension of the correct year of reference makes for a more readable report: sentences would not have to be continually qualified by referring to the year 1980.



SUMMARY

Age

The median age of Marin's population is 33.6, up from 31.9 in 1950. Two demographic factors that have influenced the age of the population are the birth and maturation of the "baby-boom" generation, those persons born between 1946 and 1960, and the increasing life expectancy of the elderly. Between 1950 and 1970 the school-aged segment of the population rose from 14% of the total population to 23%. By 1980 the baby-boom generation was no longer school-aged; the percentage of school-aged children dropped to 17% of the population. Now in the household-forming ages of 20 to 34, the baby-boomers are putting increasing pressure on the housing market.

At the other end of the spectrum, increasing life expectancy has resulted in a steady increase in the elderly population. From 7.4% of the population in 1950, the percentage of elderly persons increased to 9.7% of the population in 1980. It is the oldest of the elderly, those persons aged 85 and over, whose numbers are increasing the fastest. There were seven times as many octogenarians in 1980 as there were in 1950.

Race

People from a wide variety of races, ethnicities and nationalities live in Marin, but the population is still 93% white. The second largest group is blacks, who constitute 2.5% of the population. Asian and Pacific Islanders make up 2.4% of the population, followed by American natives with .3% of the population. Persons of Spanish origin, who may belong to any one of the racial or national groups, make up 4.1% of the population.

While the number of persons belonging to minority groups has been increasing rapidly during the last three decades, their numbers are so small that their share of the total population increased from 4% to only 7%. Although non-white groups in Marin are expanding at rates comparable to those nationwide, the Bay Area region and state of California are diversifying more rapidly. During the last thirty years, ethnic group members increased from 8% of the Bay Area population to 25%. Similarly, the ethnic share of the state's population increased from 6% to 24%.

Marital Status

Marin's population is fairly evenly divided between married and non-married people. Almost 55% of the population is married, including 2.4% who are separated. Single persons (persons who never married) are the largest of the non-married groups. The group constitutes about 30% of the population. Widowed and divorced persons make up 6% and 11% of the population, respectively. Marin differs little from the Bay Area, California or the United States in these percentages.

Although married persons form a majority of the population, there has been a strong twenty-year trend towards more single, separated, widowed and divorced persons. Each of these groups has been growing at a faster rate than the total population. The number of married persons actually declined between 1970 and 1980.

Education

Marin is a county of highly-educated adults. Over 57,000 people, 38% of the residents, have received four or more years of college education. Another 27% have attended one to three years of college. Conversely, only 4% ended their education at elementary school, and 6% stopped before graduating from high school. One-quarter of Marin's residents ended their formal education after high school.

Marin has led a strong nationwide trend towards a highly educated population. Since 1950 the percentage of people who have attended college has increased substantially. There has been a corresponding decline in the percentage of people who did not graduate from high school.

MEDIAN AGE AND AGE GROUPS

Median Age

A simple statistic used to indicate the age of a population is the median age. At least half of the people in the population are younger than the median; half are older. For Marin the median age is 33.6 years. Men as a group are slightly younger than women. Their median age is 32.9, compared to 34.3 for women.

A second way of summarizing the age of a population is to cluster people of similar ages into cohorts. A cohort is a group of people who fall within certain age brackets, generally of five or ten years. While useful, cohorts do not correspond exactly with more commonly used designations of age groups such as "preschool children", "teenagers", or "the elderly." These more familiar designations will be used in lieu of cohorts in the discussion of age.

Pre-school and School-Aged Children

The youngest group, pre-school children, range in age from less than one year through five years old. There are 13,049 pre-school children in Marin, about 5.9% of the population. Boys slightly outnumber girls, 6,689 to 6,360. School-aged children, aged six through 17

years, make up 16.6% of the population, or 36,996 people. Again, boys outnumber girls 19,031 to 17,965, a difference of about 1,000.

Adults and the Elderly

The adult population, aged 18-64, includes 75,945 women and 75,065 men, a total of 151,010 people. This group makes up 67.9% of Marin's population. The "baby-boom generation", consisting of people aged 20 to 34, makes up about 23% of the total population. In this household-forming age group, there are 46,831 people, 23,639 men and 23,192 women.

The elderly, persons aged 65 years and over, make up 9.7% of the population. These are 13,038 women in this age group and 8,475 men. The ratio of women to men increases in each successively older age cohort.

These statistics are summarized in tables A and B. Table A lists the number of and percentage of persons in the commonly designated age groups. Table B lists the number and percentage of persons in the age cohorts.

Table A

AGE GROUPS
Marin County, 1980

Number and Percentage of Persons

Group (Age)	Total	%	Male	%	Female	%	% Male	% Female
Pre-School (under 6)	13,049	5.9	6,689	6.1	6,360	5.6	51.3	48.7
School Aged (6 - 17)	36,996	16.6	19,031	17.4	17,965	16.4	51.4	48.6
Adult (18 - 64)	151,010	67.9	75,065	68.7	75,945	69.5	49.7	50.3
Elderly (65+)	21,513	9.7	8,475	7.8	13,038	11.9	39.4	60.6
TOTAL	222,568	100.0	109,260	100.0	113,308	100.0	49.1	50.9
Median Age		33.6		32.9		34.3		

SOURCE: 1980 Census: Marin County; Volume I. Population and Housing Characteristics
Marin County Planning Department, 1981.

Women outnumber men in the adult and elderly age groups. This is reflected in

the higher median age for women

Table B

AGE COHORTS
Marin County, 1980

Number and Percentage of Persons

Age Cohorts	Total	%	Male	%	Female	%	% Male	% Female
Under 5	10,878	4.9	5,601	5.1	5,277	4.7	51.5	48.5
5 to 9	12,169	5.5	6,223	5.7	5,946	5.3	51.1	48.9
10 to 14	16,027	7.2	8,254	7.6	7,773	6.9	51.5	48.5
15 to 19	17,437	7.8	8,902	8.2	8,535	7.5	51.1	48.9
20 to 24	16,396	7.4	8,381	7.7	8,015	7.1	51.1	48.9
25 to 29	20,615	9.3	10,394	9.5	10,221	9.0	50.4	49.6
30 to 34	24,416	11.0	11,840	10.8	12,576	11.1	48.5	51.5
35 to 44	35,245	15.8	17,580	16.1	17,663	15.6	49.9	50.1
45 to 54	25,776	11.6	12,766	11.7	13,010	11.5	49.5	50.5
55 to 59	12,496	5.6	6,020	5.5	6,449	5.7	48.3	51.7
60 to 64	9,627	4.3	4,822	4.4	4,805	4.2	50.1	49.9
65 to 74	12,910	5.8	5,671	5.2	7,239	6.4	43.9	56.1
75 to 84	6,335	5.9	2,210	2.0	4,125	3.6	34.9	65.1
85+	2,268	1.0	594	.5	1,674	1.5	26.2	73.2
TOTAL	222,568	100.0	109,260	100.0	113,308	100.0	49.1	50.9

SOURCE: 1980 Census: Marin County; Volume I. Population and Housing Characteristics
Marin County Planning Department, 1981.

Women outnumber men in all but one cohort above age 30.

A COMPARISION OF AGE GROUPS
Marin County, Bay Area, California, and United States, 1980

Median Age

Marin has the third highest median age of the nine counties in the Bay Area. With a median age of 33.6, Marin ranks just behind San Francisco, where the median is 34.1, and Napa, where the median is 33.7. Marin's median age is

appreciably higher than the median age of California (29.9) or the United States (30.0). Table C lists the median ages for each of the nine Bay Area Counties, the Bay Area region, California and the United States.

Table C

MEDIAN AGE
Bay Area Counties, Bay Area Region, California, United States, 1980

Area	Both Sexes	Male	Female
San Francisco	34.1	33.2	35.5
Napa	33.7	32.7	34.7
MARIN	33.6	32.9	34.3
San Mateo	32.9	32.0	33.9
Sonoma	31.8	31.0	32.6
Contra Costa	31.5	30.6	32.3
Alameda	30.7	29.8	31.6
Santa Clara	29.1	28.4	29.9
Solano	27.9	27.2	28.6
Bay Area	31.3	30.4	32.1
California	29.9	29.0	31.0
United States	30.0	28.8	31.3

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census: General Population Characteristics, 1950, 1960, 1970 & 1980.

Marin has the third highest median age among Bay Area counties.

Pre-school and School-aged Children

Marin has relatively few pre-school children compared to other areas. Among Bay Area counties only San Francisco has lower percentage of pre-schoolers in its population (5.5% in San Francisco compared to 5.9% in Marin). The state and nation both have 8.6% of their populations made up of pre-school children.

The same pattern exists for the school-aged group as well. Again, only San Francisco has a lower percentage of school-aged children than Marin (11.7% in San Francisco compared to 16.6% in Marin). Eighteen percent of California's population is school-aged, and 20% of the United States' population is school-aged.

Adults and the Elderly

Although Marin has relatively few young people it has a relatively high percentage of adults aged 18 to 64. Among Bay Area counties Marin has the highest percentage of adults, 67.9%. San Francisco is a close second with 67.5%. There are relatively fewer adults in the state and nation than in Marin. About 63% of California's population is between the ages of 18 and 64, while 59% of the nation's population is within this age range.

Marin has relatively fewer elderly people than other Bay Area counties. It ranks sixth in percentage of persons aged 65 or over with 9.7%. San Francisco, with 15.4%, has the highest. Santa Clara, with 7.5%, has the lowest. The state and nation both have a higher percentage of elderly people than Marin, 10.2% and 11.3%, respectively. Table D lists the number and percentage of persons in each age group for each of the Bay Area counties, the Bay Area region, state and nation.

Table D
AGE GROUPS
 Bay Area Counties, Bay Area, California, United States, 1980
 Number and Percentage of People

Area	Pre-School (Age 5 or Under)	%	School Aged (6 to 17)	%	Adult (8 to 64)	%	Elderly (65+)	%
San Francisco	36,990	5.5	79,621	11.7	458,078	67.5	104,285	15.4
Napa	6,841	6.9	17,342	17.5	59,988	60.5	15,028	15.2
MARIN	13,049	5.9	36,996	16.6	151,010	67.9	21,513	9.7
San Mateo	41,041	7.0	94,773	16.7	386,466	65.8	62,048	10.6
Sonoma	24,212	8.1	54,187	18.1	180,754	60.6	40,528	13.5
Contra Costa	52,366	8.0	128,643	19.6	414,627	63.2	60,844	9.3
Alameda	85,962	7.8	191,504	17.3	713,707	64.6	114,203	10.3
Santa Clara	106,320	8.2	241,848	19.5	840,270	64.9	96,633	7.5
Solano	24,021	10.2	47,586	20.2	145,664	61.9	17,932	7.6
Bay Area	390,803	7.5	905,500	17.5	3,350,464	64.7	533,017	10.3
California	2,029,073	8.6	4,359,885	18.4	14,864,694	62.8	5,414,250	10.2
United States	19,449,970	8.6	47,493,975	21.0	134,103,474	59.2	25,498,386	11.3

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census: General Population Characteristics, 1980.

Marin has relatively few pre-school or school-aged children compared to other Bay Area counties, but has the highest

percentage of adults. Elderly persons also constitute a fairly low percentage of the population in Marin.

TRENDS IN THE SIZES OF AGE GROUPS

Marin County, 1950-1980

The Baby-Boom

A major factor in the aging of the population is maturation of the baby-boom generation, those persons born between 1946 and 1960. The passing of this group through the various stages of life has been like a large wave accompanying a rising tide in a small harbor. As the group enters a certain age cohort there is an increase in the number of persons in that age cohort compared to previous years. As the group leaves that age cohort, there is a corresponding decrease in the number of persons in the cohort. The effect of the large cluster of people passing through the life cycle may be seen in age trends of 1950 through 1980.

Pre-school and School-aged Children

As the people who were to become the baby-boom generation were born, there was a rapid rise in the number of pre-school children. Between 1950 and 1960 this age group grew by 87%. As children born during that decade grew older, there was a decline in the pre-school population. Due to declining birth rates, a modest 2% decrease during the 1960s became a substantial 32% decrease during the 1970s. Although Marin's total population has increased 160% during the last thirty years, there are only 25% more pre-school children now than in 1950. The pre-school share of population dropped from 12.2% in 1950 to 5.9% in 1980.

Again due to the baby boom, children of school age, 6 to 17 years, were the fastest growing segment of the population during the 1950s and 1960s. The school-aged population increased 155% during the 1950s and an additional 51% during the 1960s. Their share of the population rose from 14.3% in 1950 to 21.3% in 1970. During the 1970s the baby-boom generation entered adulthood. During this time the school-aged

population decreased by 22%. This group's share of the total population dropped to 16.6%.

One of the consequences of the decrease in the number of school-aged children is that school enrollment is declining and schools are being declared surplus. Because the number of pre-school children is low and declining, school enrollments should continue decreasing through 1985.

Adults and the Elderly

Since 1960, the adult population in Marin has been growing at a faster rate than the total population. Not only has the maturation of the baby-boom group augmented the number of adults, but immigration of residents from other areas has also contributed to the increase. The adult population grew by 51.5% during the 1950s, 45% during the 1960s, and 21.2% during the 1970s. Adults now make up two-thirds of the population. This relatively high share of adults in Marin's population accounts for a relatively high median age.

In addition to the demographic change wrought by the baby-boom generation, there is a second major trend whose influence on our society is felt more acutely with each passing year. People are living longer. A person who is thirty years old today is expected to live to be 68.2 years old. Someone born today has a life expectancy of 73.8 years. As life expectancy rises the number of elderly people aged 65 and above will increase.

Although their numbers are small today, the elderly are the fastest growing segment of the population. Between 1970 and 1980 there was a 42% increase in the number of persons aged 65 and over, five times the rate of

increase of the total population (which was 8%). Although the number of all elderly people is increasing, it is the oldest of the elderly whose numbers are growing the fastest. The age cohort of people aged 85 and over grew by 68% between 1970 and 1980. There are seven times as many octogenarians in 1980 as in 1950.

Due to relatively rapid increase in their numbers, the elderly's share of the total population has increased. From 7.4% in 1950, the percentage of elderly persons rose to 9.7% in 1980. Another fact highlights the trend towards an

older population. There are now 65% more elderly persons than pre-school children, just the reverse of the situation three decades earlier. The large number of adults approaching age 65 ensures that elderly's share of the population will continue to increase.

Two thirty-year trends are quantified in Tables E and F: the passage of the baby-boom generation from childhood to adulthood and an increase in life expectancy which has contributed to significant growth in the elderly population.

Table E

AGE TRENDS BY AGE GROUPS
Marin County, 1950 - 1980

Age Group	Number of People							Percentage of Total			
	1950	1960	% Change	1970	% Change	1980	% Change	1950	1960	1970	1980
Pre-school (under 6)	10,469	19,566	86.9	19,112	-2.3	13,049	-31.7	12.2	13.3	9.3	5.9
School-Aged (8 to 17)	12,258	31,308	155.4	47,181	50.7	36,996	-21.6	14.3	21.3	22.9	16.6
Adult (18 to 64)	56,596	85,760	51.5	124,561	45.2	151,010	21.2	66.1	58.4	60.5	67.9
Elderly (65+)	<u>6,296</u>	<u>10,186</u>	<u>61.8</u>	<u>15,184</u>	<u>49.1</u>	<u>21,513</u>	<u>41.7</u>	<u>7.4</u>	<u>6.9</u>	<u>7.4</u>	<u>9.7</u>
TOTAL	85,619	146,820	71.5	206,038	40.3	222,568	8.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census: General Population Characteristics, 1950, 1960, 1970 & 1980.

Two demographic trends are highlighted in this table: the rise of the baby-boom generation, those persons born between the years 1946 and 1960, and the increasing longevity of elderly people. As the baby-boomers matured, there were rapid increases in the pre-school and school-age

groups. By 1980 the baby-boomers entered the household forming ages of 20 to 34. School enrollment has declined sharply as a result. Today the elderly are the fastest growing segment of the population. During the 1970s, this age group grew five times as fast as the total population.

Table F
AGE TRENDS BY AGE COHORTS
Marin County, 1950 - 1980

Age Cohort	Number of People						Percentage of Total				
	1950	1960	%Change	1970	%Change	1980	%Change	1950	1960	1970	1980
Under 5	9,018	16,335	81.1	15,497	-5.1	10,878	-29.8	10.5	11.2	7.5	4.9
5 to 9	6,766	15,398	127.6	19,587	27.2	12,169	-37.9	7.9	10.5	9.5	5.5
10 to 14	4,698	13,366	184.5	20,045	50.0	16,027	-21.0	5.5	9.1	9.7	7.2
15 to 19	4,307	8,668	101.3	16,825	94.1	17,437	3.6	5.0	5.9	8.2	7.8
20 to 24	6,770	7,992	18.1	15,039	88.2	16,396	9.0	7.9	5.4	7.3	7.4
25 to 29	8,070	10,232	26.8	16,652	62.7	20,615	23.8	9.4	7.0	8.1	9.3
30 to 34	8,182	11,958	46.2	15,140	26.6	24,416	61.3	9.6	8.1	7.4	11.0
35 to 44	14,632	24,635	68.4	28,757	16.7	35,245	22.6	17.1	16.8	14.0	15.8
45 to 54	10,077	17,461	73.3	26,326	51.8	25,776	-2.1	11.8	11.9	12.8	11.6
55 to 59	3,681	5,899	60.3	9,613	63.0	12,469	29.7	4.3	4.0	4.7	5.6
60 to 64	3,122	4,682	50.0	7,373	57.5	9,627	30.6	3.7	3.2	3.6	4.3
65 to 74	4,397	6,786	54.3	9,210	35.7	12,910	40.2	5.1	4.6	4.5	5.8
75 to 84	1,631	2,820	72.9	4,621	63.9	6,335	37.1	1.9	1.9	2.2	2.9
85+	268	580	116.4	1,353	133.3	2,268	67.6	0.3	0.4	.7	1.0
TOTAL	85,619	146,820	71.5	206,038	40.3	222,568	8.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census: General Population Characteristics, 1950, 1960, 1970 & 1980.

The effects of the baby-boom generation and increasing life expectancy are shown in detail by the age cohorts. The number of young people grew rapidly during the 1950s and 1960s, but declined during the 1970s as the wave of baby-boomers reached adulthood. During the 1970s there

were relatively large increases in the adult population, especially in the 30 to 34 age group. Increasing life expectancy has resulted in a great increase in the elderly population, especially the oldest of the elderly, those aged 85 and over.

A COMPARISON OF AGE TRENDS

Marin County, Bay Area, California, United States, 1950 - 1980

The two demographic trends that have influenced the age structure of Marin's population, the maturation of the baby-boom generation and increased life expectancy, are nationwide trends. As the baby-boomers age, each age bracket they enter experiences a large percentage increase in number of persons compared to the previous decade. Nationwide, the magnitude of the increase has been two to four times the rate of total population growth. Marin, the Bay Area and California have been similarly affected.

Increased life expectancy is resulting in major changes at the other end of the age spectrum. Like Marin, the region, state and nation are experiencing growth of their elderly populations at rates that are several times the rates of increase of their total populations. Marin has relatively fewer elderly persons than these other areas, but if the present rate of increase continues, Marin will soon have the same percentage of elderly persons as the region, state and nation.

RACE, ETHNICITY AND NATIONALITIES

Although people from a wide variety of races, ethnicities and nationalities live in Marin, the county's population is 93% white. The second largest racial group is blacks, who constitute 2.5% of the population. Asian and Pacific Islanders make up another 2.4%. Although the Asian population is predominately Japanese and Chinese, this category also includes Filipinos, Koreans, Asian Indians, Vietnamese, Hawaiians, Guamanians and Samoans. The 800 American natives (Indians, Eskimos and Aleuts), comprise a very small percentage of the population,

0.3%. The remaining 2% of the residents who did not classify themselves as belonging to one of the above categories, were classified as "other." Persons of Spanish origin, who may belong to any one of the above racial or national groups, make up 4.1% of the population. If considered separately, persons of Spanish origin constitute Marin's largest minority group.

Table G lists the number and percentage of the different races, ethnicities and nationalities in Marin's population.

Table G
RACE, ETHNICITY AND NATIONALITY
 Marin County, 1980

Number and Percentage of Persons

	Number	Percentage
White	206,118	92.6
Black	5,477	2.5
American Native	771	0.3
Indian	742	0.3
Eskimo	20	-
Aleut	9	-
Asian and Pacific Islanders	5426	2.4
Japanese	1,437	0.6
Chinese	1,883	0.8
Filipino	667	0.3
Korean	412	0.2
Asian Indian	381	0.2
Vietnamese	373	0.2
Hawaiian	191	-
Guamanian	50	-
Samoan	32	-
Other	4,776	2.1
Spanish Origin (a)	9,204	4.1
TOTAL	222,568	100.0

(a) Persons of Spanish origin may belong to any one of the above categories

SOURCE: 1980 Census: Marin County; Volume I. Population and Housing Characteristics Marin County Planning Department, 1981.

Whites are by far the largest racial or ethnic group in Marin. Blacks, American natives and Asian or Pacific Islanders make up a relatively small share of the

population. Persons of Spanish origin, who may belong any one of the racial or national groups, could be considered Marin's largest minority group.

A COMPARISON OF RACE, ETHNICITY AND NATIONALITY

Marin County, Bay Area, California, United States, 1980

The racial and ethnic composition of Marin County's population is somewhat different from that of the Bay Area, state, or nation. The difference is primarily attributable to Marin having a much lower percentage of minorities than the other areas. Compared to 7.4% in Marin, minorities constitute 24.8% of the Bay Area's population, 23.8% of California's population and 16.6% of the nation's population.

Although blacks are the largest minority group nationwide, there are relatively few blacks in Marin. Blacks make up 11.7% of the nation's population compared to 2.5% in Marin. The percentage of blacks in the population's of the Bay Area and California fall between these extremes (6.9% in Bay Area and 7.7% in California).

American natives constitute less than 1% of the population in each of the areas. Japanese and Chinese national-

ties are well represented in the Bay Area, much more so than nationwide. Marin has relatively fewer of both than the Bay Area or California, but relatively more than the nation. The category "other" contains many persons of Asian or Pacific Island extraction. As with Japanese and Chinese, the Bay Area and California have high percentages of these groups, much higher percentages than Marin or the United States.

The Bay Area and California also have high percentages of persons of Spanish origin in their populations, 12.2% and 19.2% respectively. Marin, with 4.1%, more closely resembles the nation as a whole, with 6.4%

Table H shows a comparison between Marin, the Bay Area, California and the United States, of the number and percentage of racial, ethnic, and national groups.

Table H
RACE, ETHNICITY, AND NATIONALITY
 Marin County, Bay Area, California, United States, 1980
 Number and Percentage of Persons

	MARIN	%	Bay Area	%	California	%	United States	%
White	206,542	92.6	3,895,810	75.2	18,030,893	76.2	189,035,012	83.4
Black	5,626	2.5	467,016	9.0	1,819,281	7.7	26,482,349	11.7
American Native	960	0.3	32,842	0.6	201,369	0.9	1,534,336	0.7
Japanese	1,381	0.6	64,211	1.2	261,822	1.1	716,331	0.3
Chinese	2,097	0.8	168,320	3.3	322,309	1.4	812,178	0.4
Other	5,962	2.1	551,585	10.6	3,031,418	12.8	7,965,599	3.5
Spanish Origin (a)	<u>9,204</u>	<u>4.1</u>	<u>632,342</u>	<u>12.2</u>	<u>4,544,331</u>	<u>19.2</u>	<u>14,603,683</u>	<u>6.4</u>
TOTAL	222,568	100.0	5,179,784	100.0	23,667,092	100.0	226,545,805	100.0

(a) Persons of Spanish Origin are included in the above racial or national groups.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census: General Population Characteristics, 1980.

Marin has relatively more white people than the Bay Area, California or United States. Conversely, it has relatively fewer non-whites. Persons of Spanish origin form the

largest minority group in Marin, the Bay Area, and California, while blacks are the largest minority group nationwide.

TRENDS IN RACE, ETHNICITY AND NATIONALITY

Marin County, Bay Area, California, United States, 1950-1980

Marin has been a predominately white county for the last thirty years. The percentage of whites in the population hovered at 95 to 96% in the census years 1950, 1960 and 1970 before dropping to 92.6% in 1980. Although minority groups have grown during the past three decades, each group's percentage of the total population has remained relatively stable. For example, although minorities other than blacks have been increasing in number much more rapidly than whites, they accounted for only 3% of the increase in population during the 1950s and only 5% of the increase during the 1960s. During the 1950s, the percentage of minorities actually declined. Between 1970 and 1980, however, the number of minorities increased significantly enough to be reflected in the distribution of races in the population. Accounting for 46% of the increase in Marin's population, minorities' percentage share increased from 4.1% in 1970 to 7.6% in 1980. In addition to births and in-migration, some of this increase may be attributed to greater sensitivity by the Census Bureau in classifying non-white persons. In earlier censuses, people who did not identify themselves as being in one of the few official categories were likely to be classified as white.

The percentage of blacks declined during the 1950s and 1960s, but rose very slightly during the 1970s. During the thirty-year period, their share of the population declined from 3.8% to 2.5%. American natives have been a very small percentage of Marin's population since 1950. From 0.1% in 1950 the percentage of American natives rose to 0.4% in 1980, or from fewer than 100 persons to

just under 1,000 persons. Japanese and Chinese persons, while greatly increasing in number, still are less than 1% of the population.

Table I traces the trends in race, ethnicity, and nationality from 1950 to 1980 in Marin County. It shows both the percentage change between decades and the change in each group's share of the population.

There has been a small increase in the percentage of minorities in the United States during the past 30 years. From 10.5% of the population in 1950, minorities increased to 16.6% of the population in 1980. Blacks, whose numbers have been increasing more rapidly than the total population, comprise a slightly larger percentage of the population today than they did in 1950. Their share of the total rose from 10% to 11.7%. American natives, Japanese and Chinese together increased from .4% to 1.4%. Again, due to the increased sensitivity of Census Bureau classification, the number of persons in the category "all other" jumped from .07% in 1950 to 3.5% in 1980. The bulk of that increase occurred between the 1970 and 1980 census.

Marin is following the nationwide trend towards a more ethnically diverse population at roughly the same pace as the nation. The Bay Area and California, however, have diversified more rapidly, especially during the 1970s. The black population has grown more slowly in Marin than in the region, state or nation, but the number of the Japanese and Chinese have increased at a faster rate in Marin than in the other areas.

Table I
TRENDS IN RACE, ETHNICITY, AND NATIONALITY
Marin County, 1950 - 1980

	Number of Persons						Percentage of Total				
	1950	1960	%Change	1970	%Change	1980	%Change	1950	1960	1970	1980
White	81,797	141,302	72.8	197,542	39.8	206,542	4.6	95.5	96.2	95.9	92.8
Black	3,257	4,070	25.0	5,042	23.9	5,626	11.6	3.8	2.8	2.5	2.5
American Native	82	153	86.6	382	149.7	960	151.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4
Japanese	81	594	633.3	1,054	77.4	1,381	31.0	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.6
Chinese	225	378	68.0	873	131.0	2,097	140.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.9
All Other	177	323	82.5	1,145	254.5	5,962	420.7	0.2	0.2	0.6	2.7
TOTAL	85,619	146,820	71.5	203,038	40.3	222,568	8.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census: General Population Characteristics, 1950, 1960, 1970 & 1980.

Although non-white groups, except blacks, have experienced large percentage increases in their populations, their numbers are so small that their share of the total population remains small. All minority groups,

except blacks, make up a larger share of the population in 1980 than in previous years. The relatively slow growth in the black population has resulted in this group's declining share of the population.

MARITAL STATUS

Marin is a county with almost equal numbers of married and non-married people. About 55% of the population aged 15 or over is married, including the 2.4% of the population who are separated. Single persons, those never married, are the largest of the non-married groups, making up about 30% of the population. Divorced people are the next largest group with 11% of the population. The remaining 6% of the population is widowed.

There are differences between the number of men and women in each of the marital statuses. First, more men reported themselves as married than women. The difference was small, however, only 2%. The difference may be attributable to some errors in reporting and to some husbands and wives maintaining separate residences.

Twenty-five percent more women reported themselves as separated than men.

Men outnumber women by 21% among single persons. In fact, one-third of all men in Marin are single, compared to one-quarter of all women. There are 3,476 more divorced women than men, a 43% difference. Among the 6% of the population who are widowed, women outnumber men by over five to one. In total, among persons who were formerly married but are now separated, widowed or divorced, women outnumber men almost two to one.

Table J lists the number and percentage of persons in each marital status. The Census Bureau tabulates marital statistics for persons 15 years old or older.

Table J

MARITAL STATUS Marin County 1980

Number and Percentage of Persons Age 15 and Over

	Total	%	Male	%	Female	%
Single	53,498	29.2	29,255	32.8	24,243	25.7
Married	94,985	51.8	48,031	53.9	46,954	49.8
Separated	4,442	2.4	1,975	2.2	2,467	2.6
Widowed	10,791	5.9	1,770	2.0	9,021	9.6
Divorced	19,778	10.8	8,151	9.1	11,627	12.3
TOTAL	183,494	100.0	89,182	100.0	94,312	100.0

SOURCE: 1980 Census: Marin County; Volume I. Population and Housing Characteristics
Marin County Planning Department, 1981.

More people aged 15 or over are married than non-married. Among non-married persons, single people are the largest group, making up almost 30% of the

population. Many more men than women are single but there are more widowed, divorced and separated women than men.

A COMPARISON OF MARITAL STATUS

Marin County, Bay Area, California, United States, 1980

With regard to the marital status of its population, Marin does not differ much from other areas. The county has proportions of single, married, separated, widowed and divorced people very similar to the Bay Area. California has a slightly higher percentage of married and widowed people than Marin and a lower percentage of single or divorced people.

The nation as a whole differs from Marin, the Bay Area and California by having relatively more married people and relatively fewer single or divorced people.

Table K shows the difference between Marin, the Bay Area, California and the United States with regard to the marital status of their people.

Table K

MARITAL STATUS

Marin County, Bay Area, California, United States, 1980

Number and Percentage of Persons Age 15 or Over

	MARIN	%	Bay Area	%	California	%	United States	%
Single	53,498	29.2	1,219,347	29.4	5,183,277	28.0	45,814,950	26.1
Married	94,985	51.8	2,167,890	52.3	10,026,573	54.2	101,356,277	57.8
Separated	4,442	2.4	108,855	2.6	508,887	2.8	3,921,702	2.2
Widowed	10,791	5.9	272,548	6.6	1,212,203	6.6	13,345,239	7.6
Divorced	19,778	10.8	377,162	9.1	1,582,195	8.6	10,869,461	6.2
TOTAL	183,494	100.0	4,145,802	100.0	18,513,135	100.0	175,207,629	100.0

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census: General Population Characteristics, 1980.

Marin differs only slightly from the Bay Area or California in the marital status of its residents. The nation has relatively more married people and relatively fewer single,

separated or divorced people than Marin, the Bay Area or California.

TRENDS IN MARITAL STATUS

Marin County, 1950-1980

The general trend during the past twenty years has been towards a greater percentage of Marin County's residents not being married. There have been greater percentage increases in the number of single, separated and divorced people compared to a smaller increase in the number of married people.

The greatest change has been the rise of the single population. The group nearly doubled in size during the 1960s and increased by another 37% in 1970s. Both increases were appreciably larger than the percentage increase of the total population. From 20.4% in 1960, the percentage of single people in the population rose to 25.2% in 1970 and 29.2% in 1980.

The large increase in the single population can be attributed to the baby-boom generation. Unlike previous generations, individuals in this group have postponed marriage to a later age. Many are waiting until their late twenties or early thirties to get married. This in combination with the immense size of the group has precipitated the great increase in the single population. Assuming that most people in this group eventually get married, the percentage share of single people in the population should decline by the time of the next census.

Although separated people are a very small percentage of the population, their share of the population has also increased. The number of separated people increased by 66% during the 1960s and by 96% during the 1970s. Although percentage-wise these are large increases, separated people make up only 2.4% of the population in 1980.

By far the fastest growing group has been divorced people. Their numbers doubled during the 1960s and more than doubled during the 1970s. Their share of the population has risen from 4% in 1960 to 10.8% in 1980.

Although the number of married people increased by 36% during the 1960s, there was a decline of 1.4% during the 1970s. Since 1960 the percentage of married people in the population has declined from 68.3% to 51.8%.

The number of widowed people has been increasing, but at relatively slow rates compared to other groups. Overall, the percentage of widows in the population declined slightly from 6.1% in 1960 to 5.9% in 1980.

Table L shows how the marital status of Marin's residents has changed between 1950 and 1980. Figure I shows the relative size of each group in the population for the years 1950, 1960, 1970 and 1980.

Table L

TRENDS IN MARITAL STATUS
Marin County, 1950 - 1980

	Number and Percentage of Persons Age 15 or Over							Percentage of Total			
	1950	1960	%Change	1970	%Change	1980	%Change	1950	1960	1970	1980
Single	14,506	21,125	45.6	38,932	84.3	53,498	37.4	22.0	20.4	25.2	29.2
Married	44,353	70,854	62.8(c)	96,301	35.9	94,985	-1.4	67.2	68.3	62.2	51.8
Separated	(a)	1,358		2,261	66.5	4,442	96.5		1.3	1.5	2.4
Widowed	7,152	6,289	46.5(c)	8,825	40.3	10,791	22.3	10.8	6.1	5.7	5.9
Divorced	(b)	4,189	—	8,453	101.8	19,778	134.0	—	4.0	5.5	10.8
TOTAL	66,011	103,815	57.3	154,772	49.1	183,494	18.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Married and separated people were grouped together in the 1950 census.

(b) Widowed and divorced people were grouped together in the 1950 census.

(c) To calculate the percentage change from 1950 to 1960, the 1960 figure used was the combined number of married and separated people; the same procedure was followed for widowed and divorced people.

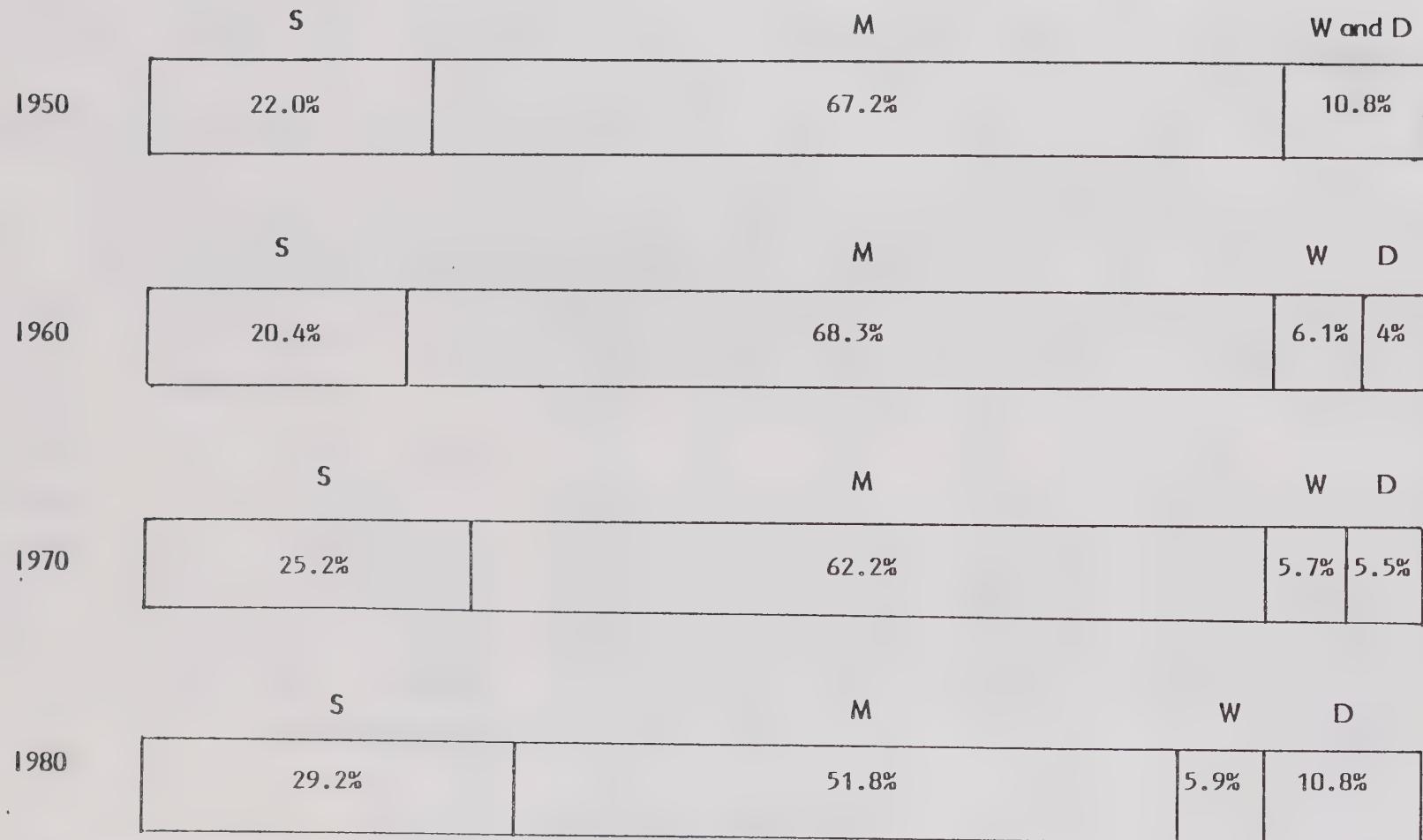
SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census: General Population Characteristics, 1950, 1960, 1970 & 1980.

The number of non-married persons has grown significantly, especially during the 1970s. While the number of married people declined only slightly during

the 1970s, this group's percentage share of the population dropped substantially.

FIGURE I.

TRENDS IN MARITAL STATUS
Marin County, 1950 - 1980



S: Single, M & S: Married & Separated, W: Widowed, D: Divorced

The most substantial change in the marital status of Marin residents occurred during the last ten years.

The percentage of single and divorced persons increased, while the percentage of married persons declined.

A COMPARISON OF TRENDS IN MARITAL STATUS

Marin County, Bay Area, California, United States, 1960-1980

Between 1960 and 1980 there has been a nationwide trend towards an increase in the percentage of single, separated, and divorced people in the population and a decrease in the percentage share of married people. During the first ten years of this twenty-year trend, Marin changed more slowly than the Bay Area, California or United States. During the 1970s, however, Marin changed more rapidly than these other areas.

Trends in the 1960s

In Marin, the number of single persons increased by 84% during the 1960s. By comparison, the number of single persons increased by 61% in the Bay Area, 62% in California, and 36% in the United States. Looking at these percentages alone, one might conclude that Marin changed more rapidly than the other areas. But to make an accurate comparison between these areas one must look at how the percentage change of single persons compares relative to the increase in the total population of each area (each of the four areas grew at different rates).

In Marin, for example, by comparing the 84% increase in single people with the 49% increase in total population, one observes that the increase in single population was 72% larger than the increase in the total population (84% is 72% larger than 49%). For the Bay Area the increase in the single population was 84% larger than the increase in total population, greater than the 72% figure for Marin. California's and the United States' percentages were 90% and 88%, respectively. It is in this sense that

Marin changed more slowly. There was less of a shift towards more single people in Marin than in the other areas during the 1960s.

There was also a greater relative increase of divorced people in Marin compared to the Bay Area and California during this decade. But nationwide the number of divorced people surged during the 1960s. Their numbers increased at a rate seven times greater than the total population.

Trends in the 1970s

During the 1970s, Marin experienced greater changes than other areas with regard to marital status. The percentage increase of single persons was twice the increase of the total population, a more pronounced shift than that which occurred in other areas.

The percentage increase of separated people was five times that of Marin's population. In other areas the relative rate of increase was only two to three times the increase in population. The percentage of divorced people also increased greatly, equivalent to seven times the rate of population growth. A similar shift occurred nationwide.

The decline in the number of married people was unique to Marin, but in each of the other areas the rate of increase in the number of married persons was less than the increase in the total population.

Table M shows the relative rates of change between Marin, the Bay Area, California, and the United States in marital status.

Table M

A COMPARISON OF TRENDS IN MARITAL STATUS
 Marin County, Bay Area, California, United States, 1950 - 1980

Persons Aged 15 Years or Older

	Percentage Change			Percentage Share of Total Population			
	1950-1960	1960-1970	1970-1980	1950	1960	1970	1980
MARIN							
Single	45.6	84.3	37.4	22.0	20.4	25.2	29.2
Married	62.8	35.9	-1.4	67.2	68.3	62.2	51.8
Separated		66.5	96.5		1.3	1.5	2.4
Widowed	46.5	40.3	22.3	10.8	6.1	5.7	5.9
Divorced	—	<u>101.8</u>	<u>134.0</u>	—	4.0	5.5	10.8
All Persons	57.3	49.1	18.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Bay Area							
Single	24.9	60.7	33.8	21.8	21.7	26.2	29.4
Married	26.0	22.5	4.6	66.0	64.7	59.2	52.3
Separated		56.5	59.9		1.7	1.7	2.6
Widowed	22.8	18.1	16.3	12.2	7.6	6.7	6.6
Divorced	—	<u>65.9</u>	<u>98.1</u>	—	4.4	5.5	9.1
All Persons	25.3	32.9	19.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
California							
Single	41.2	61.7	39.4	20.1	20.6	25.1	28.0
Married	37.9	21.6	12.0	67.6	65.8	60.4	54.2
Separated		58.4	64.0		1.87	2.1	2.8
Widowed	33.1	21.8	19.9	12.3	7.4	6.8	6.6
Divorced	—	<u>66.2</u>	<u>92.6</u>	—	4.4	5.6	8.6
All Persons	37.9	32.5	25.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
United States							
Single	7.0	36.3	21.0	23.1	22.2	25.4	26.1
Married	13.7	10.8	10.3	66.7	66.2	61.5	57.8
Separated		30.9	35.3		1.8	1.9	2.2
Widowed	7.3	15.4	13.8	10.2	8.1	7.9	7.6
Divorced	—	<u>133.6</u>	<u>116.2</u>	—	1.7	3.4	6.2
All Persons	11.5	19.3	17.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census: General Population Characteristics, 1950, 1960, 1970 & 1980.

There has been a well-defined twenty-year trend towards more non-married people in Marin, the Bay Area, California and the United States. Marin experienced relatively less change than

the other areas during the 1960s but surged ahead during the 1970s. Marin was unique in experiencing a decrease in the number of married people during the past decade.

LEVEL OF EDUCATION

Marin is a county of highly educated adults. Over 57,000 people, 38% of the residents, have attended college for four or more years. Another 27% have gone to college for one to three years. In total, 65% of adults have had some college education.

One quarter of Marin's residents ended their formal education with graduation from high school. Six percent attended but did not graduate from high school and 4% attended only elementary school.

A COMPARISON OF EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT Marin County, Bay Area, California, United States, 1980

Marin differs sharply from the Bay Area, California and United States in the level of formal education attained by its residents. Compared to the 38% of college graduates in Marin, one-quarter of the Bay Area's population, 19% of California's population and 16% of the nation's population has completed four or more years of college. Relatively more Marin County residents have also had some college education. Twenty-seven percent of Marin's adult population has attended college for one to three years while comparable percentages for the Bay Area, California and the United States are 23%, 22% and 16% respectively.

At the other end of the spectrum, there are relatively fewer persons who did not complete high school in Marin than in the region, state and nation.

While only 4% of Marin's people finished their schooling by the eighth grade, 11% of the Bay Area's, 14% of the state's, and 18% of the nation's people ended their formal education in elementary school. Less than 6% of Marin's residents attended but did not graduate from high school. The percentage for the region, state and nation are 10%, 12% and 15%, respectively.

High school graduates who did not attend college make up one quarter of Marin's population compared to 30% of the Bay Area's population, 31% of the state's population and over one-third of the nation's population.

Table N shows the number and percentage of persons at each level of educational attainment in Marin County, the Bay Area, California and the United States.

Table N

LEVEL OF EDUCATION
 Marin County, Bay Area, California, United States, 1980

Number and Percentage of Persons Age 25 or Over

	Marin	%	Bay Area	%	California	%	United States	%
Elementary	6,412	4.3	352,953	11.0	1,995,944	14.2	23,116,898	17.7
1-3 Years High School	8,721	5.8	335,243	10.4	1,728,792	12.3	19,866,772	15.2
4 Years High School	36,832	24.4	976,318	30.3	4,415,732	31.4	45,397,567	34.8
1-3 Years College	40,497	26.9	751,649	23.3	3,150,653	22.4	20,535,782	15.8
4+ Years College	<u>57,301</u>	<u>38.0</u>	<u>806,181</u>	<u>25.0</u>	<u>2,752,864</u>	<u>19.6</u>	<u>21,421,264</u>	<u>16.4</u>
TOTAL	149,763	100.0	3,222,344	100.0	14,043,986	100.0	130,338,283	100.0

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census: General Social and Economic Characteristics, 1980.

College graduates and people who attended college make up a larger percentage of Marin's population than they do

of the populations of the Bay Area, California or the United States.

TRENDS IN EDUCATION ATTAINMENT

Marin County, 1950-1980

During the past thirty years Marin has become a county of highly-educated adults. In 1950 a majority of the population had no more than a high school education. Many attended only elementary school. Today a majority of Marin's residents have attended college, many have graduated.

During the past thirty years, college graduates have been the most rapidly growing segment of Marin's population. Their numbers more than doubled during the 1950s, nearly doubled again during the 1960s and increased by 80% during the 1970s. From a modest 13.6% of the population in 1950, the percentage of college graduates rose to 38% in 1980.

The number of persons who attended college but did not graduate has also grown, but not at the rate of college

graduates. From 13.6% of the population in 1950, the percentage of people who have attended college has doubled to 27%.

Concurrent with the increase in more highly educated persons was a decline in the number of less highly educated persons. Although increasing during the 1950s, the number of people who did not graduate from high school has fallen rapidly since then. The number of people with less than a high school education declined by 10.7% during the 1960s and by 39.4% during the 1970s. The percentage of high school graduates has remained stable at 30% of the population from 1960 to 1980.

Table O tracks the changes in the level of education for Marin's residents age 25 or older. Figure 2 is a graph of these changes.

Table O
TRENDS IN LEVEL OF EDUCATION
Marin County, 1950 - 1980

	Number and Percentage of Persons Age 25 or Over								Percentage of Total			
	1950	1960	%Change	1970	%Change	1980	%Change		1950	1960	1970	1980
Elementary	13,350	14,692	10.0	12,025	-18.2	6,412	-46.7		26.3	17.3	10.1	4.3
1-3 Years High School	7,890	13,263	68.1	12,927	-2.5	8,721	-32.5		15.6	15.6	10.8	5.8
4 Years High School	15,705	25,488	62.3	36,764	44.2	36,832	0.2		31.0	30.0	30.8	24.4
1-3 Years College	6,875	15,417	124.3	26,005	68.7	40,497	55.7		13.6	18.1	21.8	26.9
4+ Years College	<u>6,875</u>	<u>16,147</u>	<u>134.9</u>	<u>31,797</u>	<u>96.9</u>	<u>57,301</u>	<u>80.2</u>		<u>13.6</u>	<u>19.0</u>	<u>26.6</u>	<u>38.0</u>
TOTAL	50,695	85,007	67.7	119,518	40.6	149,763	25.3		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

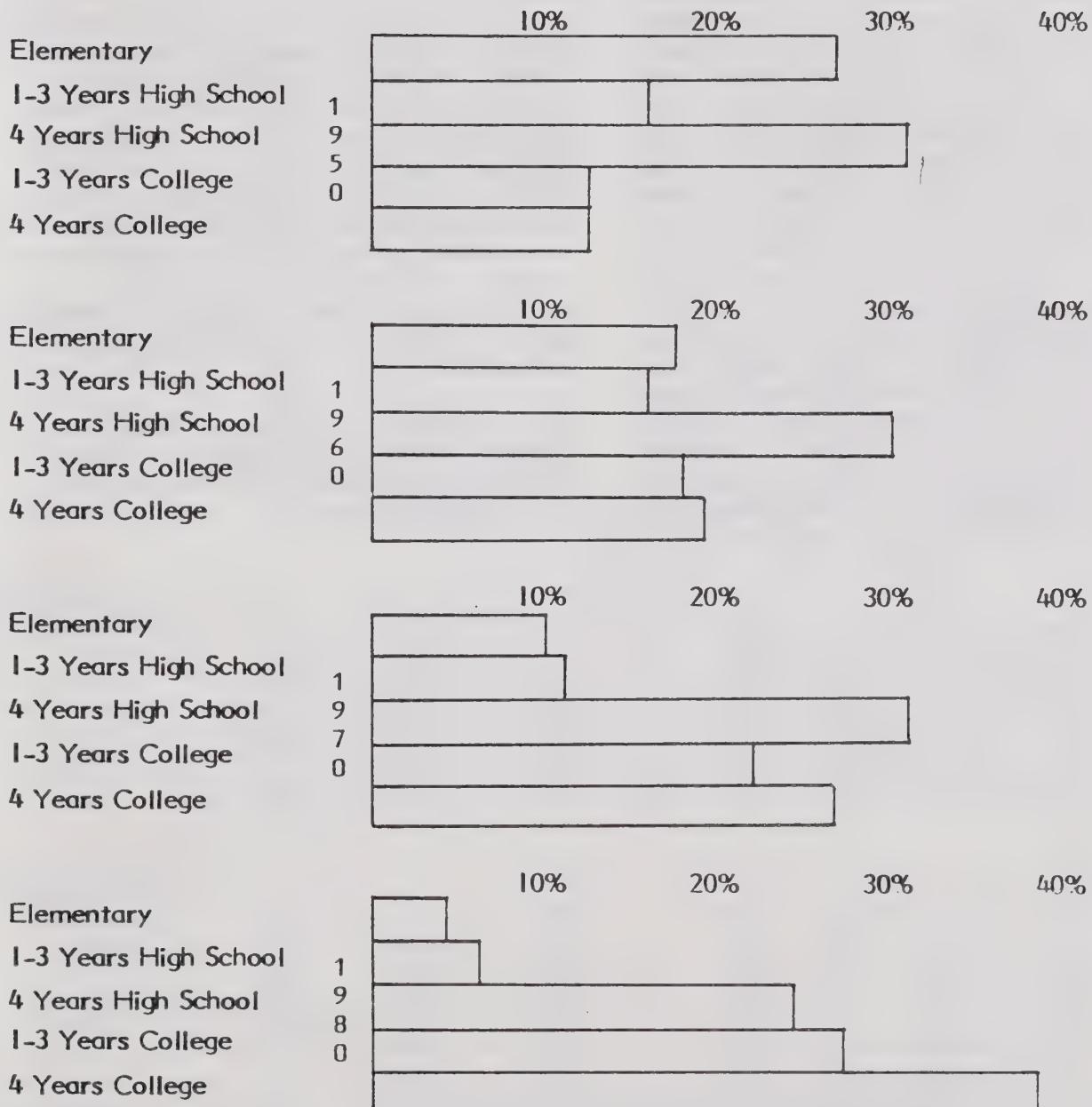
SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census: General Social and Economic Characteristics, 1950, 1960, 1970 & 1980.

Marin has become a county of highly educated adults. College graduates have been the most rapidly growing segment of the population since 1950. During the

same period the percentage of persons with less than a high school education has been declining.

FIGURE 2.

TRENDS IN EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT
Marin County, 1950 - 1980



During the past thirty years there has been a steady shift towards a highly educated adult population in Marin. The percentage of persons that have had at

least some college education has risen dramatically, while the percentage of persons who did not complete high school has declined substantially.

A COMPARISON OF TRENDS IN EDUCATION

Marin County, Bay Area, California, United States, 1950 - 1980

Since 1950 there has been a strong trend towards a higher level of educational attainment for America's citizens. The percentage of persons with at least a high school education has risen sharply. In 1950, only 34.3% of the nation's adults had completed high school. By 1980, 67% had completed high school. College graduates have been the most rapidly growing segment of the population. Their numbers have increased by 305%, six times the rate of growth of the adult population (52%). College graduates now make up 16.4% of the nation's population, compared to 6.2% in 1950. Persons who have attended but did not complete college have been the second most rapidly growing group; their numbers increased by 228%, over four times the rate of population growth. The percentage of people who have attended some college

increased from 7.3% in 1950 to 15.8% in 1980.

The rate of change towards a more highly educated population has been more rapid in the United States, Bay Area, and California than in Marin. This is because each of these areas had a less educated population than in Marin in 1950. To approach today's distribution of educational attainment, the larger areas experienced greater relative change than Marin. As stated above, however, the difference between Marin and other areas in adult educational attainment is substantial.

Table P shows the relative rates of change between Marin County, the Bay Area, California and the United States in level of education.

Table P

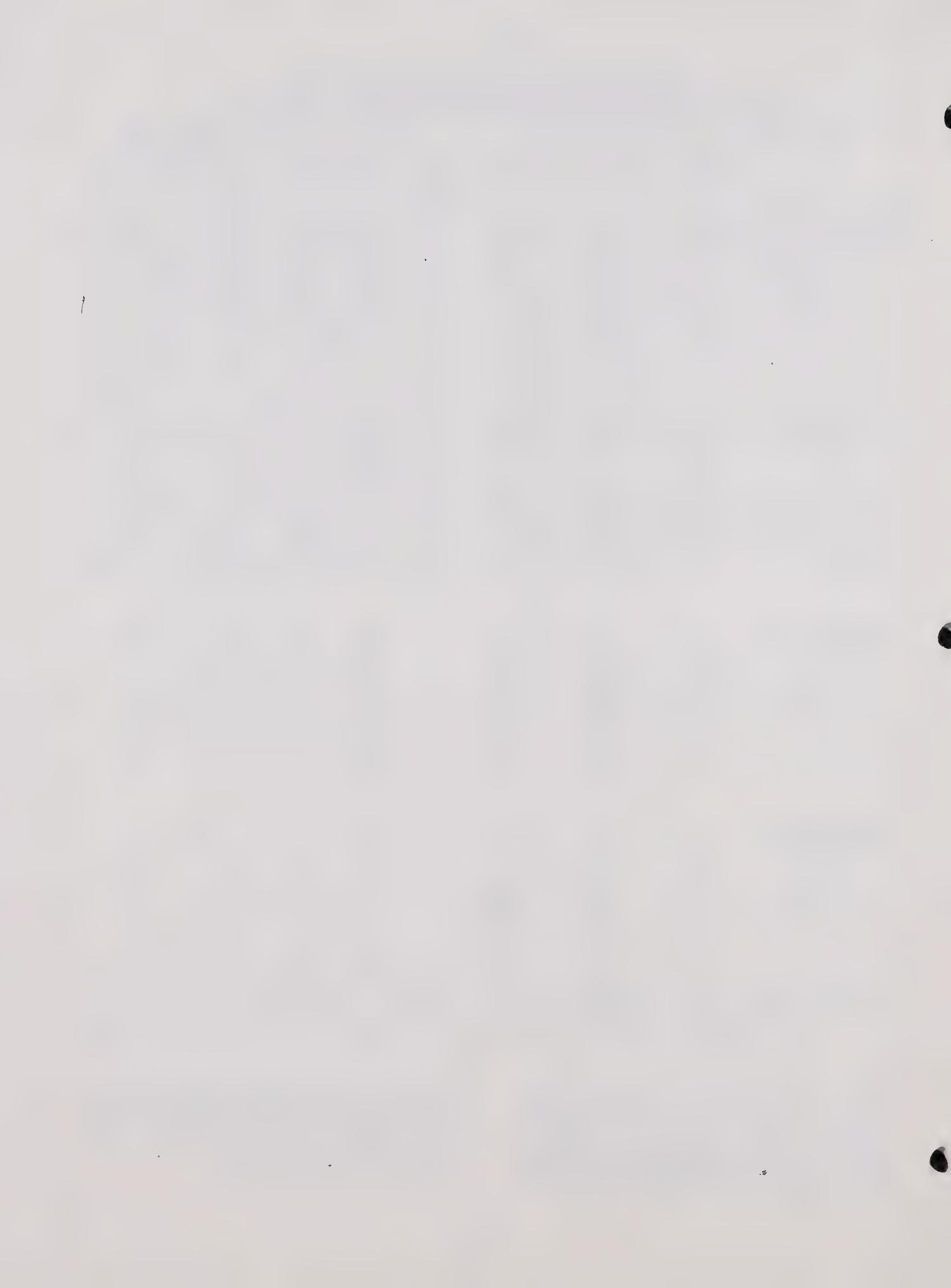
A COMPARISON OF TRENDS IN EDUCATION
 Marin County, Bay Area, California, United States, 1950 - 1980

	Percentage Change			Percentage of Total Population			
	1950-60	1960-70	1970-80	1950	1960	1970	1980
MARIN							
Elementary	10.1	-18.2	-46.7	26.3	17.3	10.1	4.3
1 - 3 HS	68.1	-2.5	-32.5	15.6	15.6	10.8	5.8
4 HS	62.3	44.2	0.2	31.0	30.0	30.8	24.4
1 - 3 Coll.	124.3	68.7	55.7	13.6	18.1	21.8	26.9
4+ Coll.	<u>134.9</u>	<u>96.9</u>	<u>80.2</u>	<u>13.6</u>	<u>19.0</u>	<u>26.6</u>	<u>38.0</u>
All Adults	67.7	40.6	25.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Bay Area							
Elementary	5.5	-20.2	-22.8	33.2	27.3	17.8	11.0
1 - 3 HS	39.6	2.9	-17.4	17.3	18.8	15.8	10.4
4 HS	27.4	41.1	15.6	28.8	28.5	32.8	30.3
1 - 3 Coll.	55.0	55.3	73.5	11.0	13.3	16.8	23.3
4+ Coll.	<u>60.5</u>	<u>69.9</u>	<u>86.5</u>	<u>9.7</u>	<u>12.1</u>	<u>16.8</u>	<u>25.0</u>
All Adults	28.5	22.6	25.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
California							
Elementary	16.0	-14.4	-7.2	34.0	28.3	19.8	14.2
1 - 3 HS	52.6	6.9	-9.6	18.4	20.2	17.6	12.3
4 HS	42.7	42.1	23.8	27.6	28.3	32.8	31.4
1 - 3 Coll.	61.5	50.5	76.5	11.5	13.4	16.4	22.4
4+ Coll.	<u>63.8</u>	<u>67.6</u>	<u>88.3</u>	<u>8.4</u>	<u>9.8</u>	<u>13.4</u>	<u>19.6</u>
All Adults	39.4	22.6	29.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
United States							
Elementary	-4.0	-21.3	-25.6	48.3	39.7	28.3	17.7
1 - 3 HS	28.7	11.4	-6.7	17.4	19.2	19.4	15.2
4 HS	38.2	39.7	32.9	20.8	24.6	31.1	34.8
1 - 3 Coll.	39.6	33.3	76.3	7.4	8.8	10.6	15.8
4+ Coll.	<u>44.3</u>	<u>53.7</u>	<u>82.8</u>	<u>6.2</u>	<u>7.7</u>	<u>10.7</u>	<u>16.4</u>
All Adults	16.7	10.5	18.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

SOURCE: 1980 Detailed Regional Population Profile. Association of Bay Area Governments, April 1982.

There has been a nationwide trend towards higher levels of educational attainment for America's citizens. Marin, the Bay Area, California and the United States have had rapid increases in

the number of college-educated persons. The percentage of their populations with lower levels of education has been declining at the same time.



DEMOGRAPHIC CHANGE IN MARIN

AGE

RACE

MARITAL STATUS

EDUCATION

Part II: Marin County Cities and Towns

Marin County Planning Department
December 1984

AGE

Median Age

The median ages of residents in Marin's cities and towns range from 43.8 in Belvedere to 30.3 in Novato. Generally, a high median age means that a city's population is composed of middle-aged adults and elderly people but relatively few children. A low median age such as that in Novato means that the population has relatively more young adults and children. If the countywide median age of 33.6 is used for comparison, all but two cities can be

said to have older populations than the county as a whole. Fairfax, with a median age of 32, and Novato, with 30.3, have younger populations. With an exception in Sausalito, the median age of women is the same or higher than that of men in each of the cities.

Table A shows the median age for each of Marin's cities in order from highest to lowest.

Table A
MEDIAN AGE
Marin County Cities and Towns, 1980

Area	All Persons	Male	Female
Belvedere	43.8	43.8	43.7
Larkspur	40.1	41.5	38.5
Tiburon	37.5	37.5	37.4
Corte Madera	36.3	37.3	35.1
Mill Valley	35.5	36.4	34.6
Sausalito	35.3	34.4	36.5
Ross	34.4	34.4	34.4
San Rafael	34.1	32.9	35.3
San Anselmo	33.8	32.6	34.9
Fairfax	32.0	31.8	32.3
Novato	<u>30.3</u>	<u>29.7</u>	<u>30.9</u>
MARIN	33.6	32.9	34.3

SOURCE: 1980 Census: Marin County; Volume I. Population and Housing Characteristics
Marin County Planning Department, 1981.

The median age of residents in Marin's cities and towns ranges from 43.8 in Belvedere to 30.3 in Novato. All but two

of the cities have populations older than the county as whole.

AGE GROUPS

Marin County Cities and Towns, 1980

Pre-school and School-Aged Children

Pre-school children, a relatively small share of the county's population, comprise a relatively small share of most cities' populations. Novato has the most pre-school children of all Marin's cities both relatively and absolutely. Just over 8% of its population is under the age five. Fully one-quarter of Marin's preschool children live in Novato (while one-fifth of the county's total population lives there). Ross and Fairfax, each with 6%, also have relatively more preschoolers than the county as a whole. Sausalito and Larkspur, with 3.1 % each, have the smallest percentage of pre-school children among the cities.

With regard to school-aged children, there is a wider range of difference between the cities. From as many as 24% of the population in Ross, school-aged children comprise as few as 6% of the population in Sausalito. Using the countywide percentage of 17% as a basis for comparison, five cities have relatively more school-age children: Ross, Novato, Belvedere, Tiburon and Corte Madera. As with pre-school children, one-quarter of Marin's school-aged children live in Novato.

Adults and the Elderly

Adults, people aged 18 to 64, comprise between 60% and 70% of the populations of most of Marin's cities and towns. Two exceptions are Sausalito and Fairfax. In Sausalito 82% of the total population are between the ages of 18 and 64. In Fairfax, 71% are in the adult age group. In addition to Sausalito and Fairfax, San Rafael has relatively more adults among its population than the county as a whole. Women outnumber men in every city except in Sausalito.

Elderly people comprise as many as 17% of the population in Larkspur and as few as 6% in Novato. In six cities elderly people make up more than 9.7% of the population, the countywide percentage.

Table B shows the number and percentage of each of the age groups in Marin's cities and towns, pre-school, school-aged, adult and elderly.

Table B
AGE GROUPS
 Marin County Cities and Towns, 1980

	Pre-School		School-Aged		Adult		Elderly	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
San Rafael	2,266	5.1	3,879	15.4	30,417	68.2	5,084	11.4
Novato	3,684	8.4	9,003	20.5	28,408	64.7	2,821	6.4
Mill Valley	635	4.9	2,105	16.2	8,536	65.8	1,691	13.0
San Anselmo	676	5.6	1,750	14.5	8,022	66.6	1,605	13.3
Larkspur	340	3.1	1,403	12.6	7,526	67.6	1,864	16.7
Corte Madera	400	5.0	1,395	17.3	5,455	67.6	824	10.2
Fairfax	443	6.0	1,001	13.5	5,271	71.3	676	9.2
Sausalito	230	3.1	456	6.2	5,977	81.5	675	9.2
Tiburon	353	5.3	1,363	18.9	4,459	66.7	611	9.1
Ross	170	6.1	674	24.1	1,667	59.5	290	10.4
Belvedere	86	3.6	479	20.0	1,492	62.1	344	14.3
MARIN	13,049	5.9	36,996	16.6	151,010	67.9	21,513	9.7

SOURCE: 1980 Census: Marin County; Volume I, Population and Housing Characteristics
 Marin County Planning Department, 1981.

The cities have varying percentages of pre-school and school-aged children, adults and elderly people in their populations. Novato, Ross and Fairfax have relatively more pre-school children. Corte Madera and Belvedere join Novato

and Ross in having high percentages of school-aged children. Sausalito and Fairfax have high percentages of adults while Larkspur and Belvedere have relatively more elderly people.

THE AGING OF THE POPULATION Marin County Cities and Towns, 1950 - 1980

To a greater or lesser degree than the county, each of Marin's cities has experienced the two major demographic trends of the post-war period, the birth and maturation of the baby-boom generation and the increasing longevity of the elderly. Most, but not all, of the cities paralleled the county by having similar percentage increases of people in the various age cohorts. Also, at each census year the percentage of people in each of the age cohorts was approximately the same for the county and most cities.

Trends in the 1950s

Census data were available for only six of Marin's eleven cities in 1950. San Rafael, Mill Valley and Larkspur paralleled the changes occurring countywide: more elderly people and a rise in the number of pre-school and school-aged children. Fairfax and the San Anselmo had a larger increase in the number of teenagers than other cities. Sausalito differed slightly from the prevailing trends. There was a decline in the number of children less than ten years old and a larger than average increase in the number of young and middle-aged adults. Many of the adults had children in the 10-14 age range.

Trends in the 1960s

Most cities for which data were reported changed at the same or a slower rate than the county as a whole. The baby-boom generation reached school age and the number of the elderly continued to expand greatly. Sausalito, Fairfax, San Anselmo and Ross experienced a large increase in young adults aged 20-29, much more so than other cities. This was a reflection of immigration of young people and/or higher than normal birth rates a generation before.

Trends in 1970s

Population growth slowed greatly during the 1970s. Birth rates were low but in- and out-migration continued. Six cities, Mill Valley, San Anselmo, Larkspur, Corte Madera, Fairfax, and Sausalito, had larger than average increases in adults aged 25-44, many of whom were baby-boomers. The largest cities, San Rafael and Novato, did not experience such a large shift in the age structures of their populations. The elderly population expanded greatly in all cities except Sausalito and Ross. Table C shows the aging of the population since 1950. Both percentage changes and percentage shares indicate the shifting age structure of the population.

Table C

AGE COHORTS
San Rafael, 1950-1980

Age Cohort	Number and Percentage Change							Percentage of Total			
	1950	1960	%Change	1970	%Change	1980	%Change	1950	1960	1970	1980
Under 5	1,339	1,954	45.93	2,894	48.11	1,874	-35.25	9.67	9.55	7.42	4.19
5 to 9	966	1,781	84.37	3,386	90.12	2,147	-36.59	6.98	8.70	8.69	4.80
10 to 14	727	1,666	129.16	3,497	109.90	2,977	-14.87	5.25	8.14	8.97	6.66
15 to 19	756	1,546	104.50	3,302	113.58	3,644	10.36	5.46	7.56	8.47	8.15
20 to 24	897	1,313	46.38	3,379	157.35	4,066	20.33	6.48	6.42	8.67	9.10
25 to 29	1,105	1,191	7.78	2,813	136.19	4,191	48.99	7.98	5.82	7.22	9.38
30 to 34	1,215	1,287	5.93	2,401	86.56	4,217	75.64	8.77	6.29	6.16	9.43
35 to 44	2,424	3,101	27.93	4,949	59.59	6,066	22.57	17.50	15.16	12.70	13.57
45 to 54	1,781	2,814	58.00	5,210	85.15	5,489	5.36	12.86	13.75	13.37	12.28
55 to 59	703	986	40.26	2,035	106.39	2,767	35.97	5.08	4.82	5.22	6.19
60 to 64	609	803	31.86	1,609	100.37	2,178	35.36	4.40	3.92	4.13	4.87
65 to 74	903	1,316	45.74	1,914	48.10	2,918	49.72	6.52	6.43	5.00	6.53
75 to 84	360	561	55.83	1,175	109.45	1,517	29.11	2.60	2.74	3.01	3.39
85+	63	141	123.81	418	196.45	649	55.26	0.45	0.69	1.07	1.45
TOTAL	13,848	20,460	47.75	38,977	90.50	44,700	14.68	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census: General Population Characteristics, 1950, 1960, 1970 & 1980.

The changes in the age distribution of San Rafael paralleled countywide changes since 1950. After a surge in the number of pre-school and school-aged children during the 1950s and 1960s there have been sharp declines of these groups during the 1970s. At the other end of the spectrum, the elderly population continued increasing at

rates greater than the total population during the 1960s and 1970s. The influence of the baby-boom generation on the overall age structure of the population has been significant, especially as they moved into the household-forming age cohorts of 20 to 34.

Table C (Continued)

AGE COHORTS
Novato, 1950 - 1980

Age Cohort	1950	1960	Number and Percentage Change				Percentage of Total				
			%Change	1970	%Change	1980	%Change	1950	1960	1970	1980
Under 5	(a)	2,575		2,996	16.35	3,120	4.14	14.40	9.66	7.10	
5 to 9		2,311		4,005	73.30	3,193	-20.27	12.92	12.92	7.27	
10 to 14		1,846		2,807	106.23	3,887	2.10	10.32	12.28	8.85	
15 to 19		1,148		2,847	148.00	3,986	40.01	6.42	9.18	9.08	
20 to 24		1,508		2,569	70.36	3,560	38.58	8.43	8.29	8.11	
25 to 29		1,568		2,279	45.34	3,913	71.70	8.77	7.35	8.91	
30 to 34		1,576		2,410	52.92	4,485	86.10	8.81	7.77	10.21	
35 to 44		2,987		4,449	48.95	6,583	47.91	16.70	14.35	14.99	
45 to 54		1,301		3,220	147.50	4,689	45.62	7.28	10.39	10.68	
55 to 59		275		800	190.91	2,121	165.13	1.54	2.58	4.83	
60 to 64		267		516	93.26	1,558	201.94	1.49	1.66	3.55	
65 to 74		374		624	66.84	1,744	179.49	2.09	2.01	3.97	
75 to 84		129		363	181.40	799	120.11	0.72	1.17	1.82	
85+		16		121	656.25	278	129.75	0.09	0.39	0.63	
TOTAL		17,881		31,006	73.40	43,916	41.64	100.00	100.00	100.00	

(a) Census data not reported in 1950.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census: General Population Characteristics, 1950, 1960, 1970 & 1980.

Novato has remained a relatively young city by Marin County standards. It has not experienced the sharp decline of pre-school and school-aged children in the post-baby-boom era. As in other cities, the ranks of the elderly have been expanding rapidly, yet the percentage of elderly people in the population is less than that for

other cities. Also, the aging of the baby-boomers has not altered the overall age structure of the population to the degree it has in other cities. This indicates that there may have been more in- and out-migration of people than elsewhere in the county.

Table C (Continued)

AGE COHORTS
Mill Valley, 1950 - 1980

Age Cohort	Number and Percentage Change							Percentage of Total			
	1950	1960	%Change	1970	%Change	1980	%Change	1950	1960	1970	1980
Under 5	749	1,017	35.78	922	-9.34	532	-42.30	10.22	9.77	7.12	4.10
5 to 9	602	1,005	66.94	1,158	15.22	636	-45.08	8.21	9.65	8.95	4.90
10 to 14	422	946	124.17	1,112	17.55	950	-14.57	5.76	9.09	8.59	7.33
15 to 19	303	546	80.20	896	64.10	934	4.24	4.13	5.24	6.92	7.20
20 to 24	327	391	19.57	721	84.40	718	-0.42	4.46	3.76	5.57	5.54
25 to 29	529	526	-0.57	987	87.64	1,134	14.89	7.22	5.05	7.63	8.75
30 to 34	636	789	24.06	944	19.65	1,472	55.93	8.68	7.58	7.29	11.35
35 to 44	1,393	1,773	27.28	1,857	4.74	2,262	21.81	19.00	17.03	14.35	17.44
45 to 54	990	1,453	46.77	1,737	19.55	1,446	-16.75	13.50	13.96	13.42	11.15
55 to 59	363	521	43.53	675	29.56	657	-2.67	4.95	5.00	5.22	5.07
60 to 64	281	466	65.84	553	18.67	535	-3.25	3.83	4.48	4.27	4.13
65 to 74	505	630	24.75	770	22.22	847	10.00	6.89	6.05	5.95	6.53
75 to 84	231	298	29.00	462	55.03	548	18.61	3.15	2.86	3.57	4.23
85+	(a)	50	—	148	196.00	296	100.00	(a)	0.48	1.14	2.28
TOTAL	7,331	10,411	42.01	12,942	24.31	12,967	0.19	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

(a) Data for persons age 85+ are included in the 75 to 84 cohort.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census: General Population Characteristics, 1950, 1960, 1970 & 1980.

Trends in the age patterns of Mill Valley's population corresponded with countywide trends. There was less of a shift towards a high percentage of pre-school and school-aged children than countywide (in fact, people under age 15 have declined as a percentage of population since 1960), but the rise of the baby-boom and elderly groups exerted

their characteristic influence. Mill Valley was one of the few cities to experience no growth during the 1970s. The 1980 population reflected a surge of people in the 25 to 44 age range. The older middle-aged population aged 45 to 64 declined.

Table C (Continued)

AGE COHORTS
San Anselmo, 1950 - 1980

Age Cohort	Number and Percentage Change						Percentage of Total				
	1950	1960	%Change	1970	%Change	1980	%Change	1950	1960	1970	1980
Under 5	988	1,058	7.09	942	-10.96	577	-38.75	10.75	9.13	7.23	4.79
5 to 9	864	1,040	20.37	1,111	6.83	569	-48.78	9.40	8.98	8.53	4.72
10 to 14	630	1,112	76.51	1,080	-2.88	741	-31.39	6.86	9.60	8.29	6.15
15 to 19	436	823	88.76	1,048	27.34	883	-15.74	4.75	7.10	8.04	7.33
20 to 24	506	629	24.31	1,053	67.41	908	-13.77	5.51	5.43	8.08	7.53
25 to 29	633	606	-4.27	1,001	65.18	1,224	22.28	6.89	5.23	7.68	10.16
30 to 34	758	661	-12.80	798	20.73	1,494	87.22	8.25	5.71	6.12	12.40
35 to 44	1,545	1,639	6.08	1,462	-10.80	1,753	19.90	16.82	14.15	11.22	14.54
45 to 54	1,186	1,659	39.88	1,579	-4.82	1,156	-26.79	12.91	14.32	12.12	9.59
55 to 59	452	626	38.50	765	22.20	635	-16.99	4.92	5.40	5.87	5.27
60 to 64	389	522	24.19	633	21.26	508	-19.75	4.23	4.51	4.86	4.21
65 to 74	565	804	42.30	953	18.53	940	-1.36	6.15	6.94	7.31	7.80
75 to 84	236	346	46.61	495	43.06	526	6.26	2.57	2.99	3.80	4.36
85+	(a)	59	—	111	88.14	139	25.23	—	0.51	0.85	1.15
TOTAL	9,188	11,584	26.08	13,031	12.49	12,053	-7.51	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

(a) Data for persons age 85+ are included in the 75 to 84 cohort.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census: General Population Characteristics, 1950, 1960, 1970 & 1980.

After following the typical patterns of a growing and aging population during the 1950s and 1960s, San Anselmo lost population during the 1970s. There were sharp declines

among the age groups less than 25 years old. The 25 to 44 age cohorts grew substantially — the number of people aged 30 to 34 nearly doubled.

Table C (Continued)

AGE COHORTS
Larkspur, 1950 - 1980

Age Cohort	Number and Percentage Change							Percentage of Total			
	1950	1960	%Change	1970	%Change	1980	%Change	1950	1960	1970	1980
Under 5	346	627	81.21	657	4.78	258	-60.73	11.91	10.98	6.26	2.33
5 to 9	263	545	107.22	736	35.05	476	-35.33	9.05	9.54	7.02	4.30
10 to 14	194	447	130.41	818	83.00	650	-20.54	6.68	7.83	7.80	5.87
15 to 19	143	353	146.85	816	131.16	736	-9.80	4.92	6.18	7.78	6.65
20 to 24	156	237	51.92	602	154.01	839	39.37	5.37	4.15	5.74	7.58
25 to 29	165	375	127.27	697	85.87	1,027	47.35	5.68	6.57	6.65	9.28
30 to 34	252	442	75.40	637	44.12	1,373	115.54	8.67	7.74	6.07	12.41
35 to 44	553	881	59.31	1,396	58.46	1,651	18.27	19.04	15.43	13.31	14.92
45 to 54	367	831	126.43	1,625	95.55	1,422	-12.49	12.63	14.55	15.50	12.85
55 to 59	132	296	124.24	690	133.11	750	8.70	4.54	5.18	6.58	6.78
60 to 64	103	209	102.91	564	169.86	688	21.99	3.55	3.66	5.38	6.22
65 to 74	156	323	107.05	715	121.36	949	32.73	5.37	5.66	6.82	8.58
75 to 84	75	144	92.00	414	187.50	621	50.00	2.58	2.52	3.95	5.61
85+	(a)	(a)	—	120	—	294	145.00	—	—	1.14	2.66
TOTAL	2,905	5,710	96.56	10,487	83.66	11,064	5.50	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

(a) Data for persons age 85+ are included in the 75 to 84 cohort.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census: General Population Characteristics, 1950, 1960, 1970 & 1980.

Perhaps more than any other city in the county, Larkspur has experienced the shift to an older population. The baby-boom exerted the expected rise in the pre-school and school-aged populations and the post-boom period witnessed a sharp decline in those groups. At the same

time, the older adult and elderly populations increased greatly. By 1980 Larkspur's age profile reflected an older population than that of the county as a whole. Larkspur has an appreciably higher percentage of elderly people than most cities.

Table C (Continued)

AGE COHORTS
Corte Madera, 1950 - 1980

Age Cohort	1950	1960	Number and Percentage Change				Percentage of Total				
			%Change	1970	%Change	1980	%Change	1950	1960	1970	1980
Under 5	(a)	771		650	-15.69	334	-48.62	12.93	7.68	4.14	
5 to 9		655		828	26.41	415	-49.88	10.99	9.78	5.14	
10 to 14		513		846	64.91	589	-30.38	8.60	10.00	7.30	
15 to 19		330		652	97.58	727	11.50	5.54	7.70	9.00	
20 to 24		195		419	114.87	509	21.48	3.27	4.95	6.30	
25 to 29		332		576	73.49	547	-5.03	5.57	6.81	6.77	
30 to 34		519		597	15.03	751	25.80	8.71	7.05	9.30	
35 to 44		1,099		1,310	19.20	1,292	-1.37	18.43	15.48	16.00	
45 to 54		772		1,193	54.53	1,109	-7.04	12.95	14.09	13.74	
55 to 59		236		459	94.49	577	25.71	3.96	5.42	7.15	
60 to 64		169		333	97.04	400	20.12	2.83	3.93	4.95	
65 to 74		236		407	72.46	523	28.50	3.96	4.81	6.48	
75+		135		194	43.70	301	55.15	2.26	2.29	3.73	
TOTAL		5,962		8,464	41.97	8,074	-4.61	100.00	100.00	100.00	

(a) The Census Bureau reported age by the following cohorts: under 9: 205, 10 to 19: 294, 20 to 29: 189, 30 to 34: 313, 35 to 44: 340, 45 to 59: 263, 60 to 74: 162, 75+: 167

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census: General Population Characteristics, 1950, 1960, 1970 & 1980.

Corte Madera has experienced a substantial shift in its age structure since 1960. Twenty years ago the town had very high percentages of children under age 15 and adults between the ages of 35 and 54. There were relatively low percentages of teenagers, young adults and elderly people.

Today the population is more evenly spread among the various age cohorts. There are higher percentages of teenagers, young adults and the elderly. The decline in the number of children under age 15 has been rather pronounced.

Table C (Continued)

AGE COHORTS
Fairfax, 1950 - 1980

Age Cohort	Number and Percentage Change						Percentage of Total				
	1950	1960	%Change	1970	%Change	1980	%Change	1950	1960	1970	1980
Under 5	495	642	29.70	650	1.25	370	-43.08	12.14	11.04	8.48	5.01
5 to 9	375	539	43.73	597	10.76	381	-36.18	9.20	9.27	7.79	5.15
10 to 14	228	490	114.91	546	11.43	418	-23.44	5.59	8.43	7.13	5.66
15 to 19	200	381	90.50	522	37.01	464	-11.11	4.90	6.55	6.81	6.28
20 to 24	228	335	46.93	863	157.61	595	-31.05	5.59	5.76	11.26	8.05
25 to 29	345	372	7.83	866	132.80	973	12.36	8.46	6.40	11.30	13.16
30 to 34	355	387	9.01	511	32.04	1,212	137.18	8.71	6.66	6.67	16.40
35 to 44	661	851	28.74	815	to4.23	1,112	36.44	16.21	14.64	10.64	15.05
45 to 54	468	720	53.85	823	14.31	649	-21.14	11.48	12.39	10.74	8.78
55 to 59	209	281	34.45	401	42.70	288	-28.18	5.13	4.83	5.23	3.90
60 to 64	184	234	27.17	333	42.31	253	-24.02	4.51	4.03	4.35	3.42
65 to 74	232	421	81.47	465	10.45	415	-10.75	5.69	7.24	6.07	5.61
75 to 84	98	160	63.27	269	68.13	204	-24.16	2.40	2.75	3.51	2.76
85+	(a)	(a)	—	(a)	—	57	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.77
TOTAL	4,078	5,813	42.55	7,661	31.79	7,391	-3.52	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

(a) Data for persons age 85+ are included in the 75 to 84 cohort.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census: General Population Characteristics, 1950, 1960, 1970 & 1980.

Unlike Corte Madera's age profile, which has "flattened" during recent decades, Fairfax's age profile has clustered around the adult age cohorts of 25 to 44. Not only did the number of children and teenagers drop sharply during the

1970s, the number of adults over age 45 declined also. In contrast, the number of persons aged 30 to 34 more than doubled during the last ten years.

Table C (Continued)

AGE COHORTS
Sausalito, 1950 - 1980

Age Cohort	Number and Percentage Change							Percentage of Total			
	1950	1960	%Change	1970	%Change	1980	%Change	1950	1960	1970	1980
Under 5	455	377	-17.14	251	-33.42	200	-20.32	9.42	7.07	4.08	2.73
5 to 9	306	209	-31.70	251	20.10	157	-37.45	6.34	3.92	4.08	2.14
10 to 14	203	253	24.63	192	-24.11	174	-9.38	4.20	4.75	3.12	2.37
15 to 19	183	180	-1.64	212	17.78	245	15.57	3.79	3.38	3.44	3.34
20 to 24	274	299	9.12	598	100.00	412	-31.10	5.68	5.61	9.71	5.61
25 to 29	463	502	8.42	1,086	116.33	1,020	-6.08	9.59	9.42	17.64	13.90
30 to 34	452	560	23.89	709	26.61	1,422	100.56	9.36	10.50	11.51	19.38
35 to 44	891	978	9.76	893	-8.69	1,535	71.89	18.45	18.35	14.50	20.92
45 to 54	656	851	29.73	761	-10.58	814	6.96	13.59	15.96	12.36	11.09
55 to 59	270	329	21.85	320	-2.74	374	16.88	5.59	6.17	5.20	5.10
60 to 64	229	251	9.61	307	22.31	310	0.98	4.74	4.71	4.99	4.22
65 to 74	306	350	14.38	372	6.29	441	18.55	6.34	6.57	6.04	6.01
75 to 84	140	192	37.14	206	7.19	190	-7.77	2.90	3.60	3.35	2.59
85+	(a)	(a)	—	(a)	—	44	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	4,828	5,331	10.42	6,158	15.51	7,338	19.16	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

(a) Data for persons age 85+ are included in the 75 to 84 cohort.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census: General Population Characteristics, 1950, 1960, 1970 & 1980.

Sausalito's age distribution has been very different from those of the other cities in Marin since 1960. The baby-boom never affected Sausalito — there were decreases in the pre-school and school-aged groups during the 1950s and 1960s. The number of people in the 20 to 30 age group doubled during the 1960s; the number of people in the 30 to

44 age group nearly doubled during the 1970s. Perhaps the people who moved to Sausalito during their twenties stayed, and are now in their thirties. The percentage of elderly people in the population has remained stable for thirty years.

Table C (Continued)

AGE COHORTS
Tiburon, 1950 - 1980

Age Cohort	Number and Percentage Change						Percentage of Total				
	1950	1960	%Change	1970	%Change	1980	%Change	1950	1960	1970	1980
Under 5	(a)	(a)		451		273	-39.47			7.26	4.08
5 to 9				575		409	-28.87			9.26	6.12
10 to 14				625		548	-12.32			10.07	8.20
15 to 19				413		537	30.02			6.65	8.03
20 to 24				288		314	9.03			4.64	4.70
25 to 29				485		374	-22.89			7.81	5.59
30 to 34				488		578	18.44			7.86	8.65
35 to 44				1,005		1,247	24.08			16.19	18.65
45 to 54				908		1,007	10.90			14.62	15.06
55 to 59				333		434	30.33			5.36	6.49
60 to 64				255		353	38.46			4.11	5.28
65 to 74				278		412	48.20			4.48	6.16
75+				105		199	89.52			1.69	2.98
TOTAL				2,599		6,685	7.67			100.00	100.00

(a) Census data not reported in 1950 or 1960.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census: General Population Characteristics, 1950, 1960, 1970 & 1980.

During the last ten years Tiburon has followed the aging pattern common to most other cities. Substantial drops in

the under 15 population were accompanied by substantial increases in the adult and elderly age groups.

Table C (Continued)

AGE COHORTS
Ross, 1950 - 1980

Age Cohort	1950	1960	Number and Percentage Change				Percentage of Total				
			%Change	1970	%Change	1980	%Change	1950	1960	1970	1980
Under 5	(a)	178		140	-21.35	132	-5.71		6.98	5.11	4.71
5 to 9		271		282	4.06	208	-26.24		10.62	10.28	7.43
10 to 14		307		359	16.94	300	-16.43		12.03	13.09	10.71
15 to 19		186		305	63.98	309	1.31		7.29	11.12	11.03
20 to 24		81		123	51.85	145	17.89		3.18	4.49	5.18
25 to 29		72		95	31.94	126	32.63		2.82	3.46	4.50
30 to 34		106		154	45.28	204	32.47		4.16	5.62	7.28
35 to 44		404		346	-14.36	474	36.99		15.84	12.62	16.92
45 to 54		389		388	-0.26	310	-20.10		15.25	14.15	11.07
55 to 59		143		167	16.78	158	-5.39		5.61	6.09	5.64
60 to 64		121		111	-8.26	145	30.63		4.74	4.05	5.18
65 to 74		192		171	-10.94	191	11.70		7.53	6.24	6.82
75+		101		101	0.00	99	-1.98		3.96	3.68	3.53
TOTAL		2,449	2,551	4.16	2,742	7.49	2,801	2.15	100.00	100.00	100.00

(a) The Census Bureau reported age by the following cohorts: under 5: 204, 5 to 14: 318, 15 to 24: 192, 25 to 34: 253, 35 to 44: 401, 45 to 54: 312, 55 to 64: 280, 65+: 219.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census: General Population Characteristics, 1950, 1960, 1970 & 1980.

Ross has grown very slowly during the past twenty years. Within the slow growth context, however, there have been substantial shifts in the age profile of the residents. The number of people in the teen and young adult age cohorts increased at up to eight times the increase in population during the 1960s. The number of pre-school children and elderly people declined during the same period. During the

1970s, there were large increases of residents in the 20 to 44 age range, many of whom could have been in the above-mentioned teen and young adult groups during the previous decade. There were relatively sharp declines in the number of people under 15 years of age, similar to the countywide trend. The elderly population grew during the 1970s.

Table C (Continued)

AGE COHORTS
Belvedere, 1950 - 1980

Age Cohort	Number and Percentage Change						Percentage of Total				
	1950	1960	%Change	1970	%Change	1980	%Change	1950	1960	1970	1980
Under 5	(a)	(b)		122		61	-50.00			4.69	2.54
5 to 9				223		123	-44.84			8.58	5.12
10 to 14				306		225	-26.47			11.77	9.37
15 to 19				201		217	7.96			7.73	9.04
20 to 24				89		82	-7.87			3.42	3.42
25 to 29				79		61	-22.78			3.04	2.54
30 to 34				138		89	-35.51			5.31	3.71
35 to 44				396		391	-1.26			15.24	16.28
45 to 54				439		412	-6.15			16.89	17.16
55 to 59				190		234	23.16			7.31	9.75
60 to 64				145		162	11.72			5.58	6.75
65 to 74				171		209	22.22			6.58	8.70
75+				100		135	35.00			3.85	5.62
TOTAL				2,599		2,401	-7.62			100.00	100.00

(a) Census data not available for 1950.

(b) The Census Bureau reported age by the following cohorts: under 5: 211, 5 to 14: 425, 15 to 24: 158, 25 to 34: 222, 35 to 44: 385, 45 to 54: 351, 55 to 64: 213, 65+: 183.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census: General Population Characteristics, 1950, 1960, 1970 & 1980.

Belvedere experienced a rather unusual trend during the 1970s. Excepting the 15 to 19 year cohort, there were substantial decreases in every age cohort up to the 55 to 59 cohort. Not only did the under 15 cohorts decline, there

was also a large decrease of young adults in the 25 to 34 age range. In 1980 Belvedere was primarily a city of middle-aged adults and teenagers.

RACE, ETHNICITY AND NATIONALITY

Marin County Cities and Towns, 1980

Most of the cities and towns in Marin are not racially diverse when compared to the county as a whole. All but two of them have a higher percentage of white people -- and therefore relatively fewer minorities -- than the county. Novato and San Rafael, besides being Marin's most populous cities, are the most racially diverse. Approximately 8% of their respective populations is composed of minority groups. Ross and Belvedere, Marin's smallest cities, are the least diverse. Only 1.6% of Ross' and 2.2% of Belvedere's population are minorities.

Although blacks are the second largest racial group countywide, they are under-represented in incorporated areas. Less than half the blacks in Marin live in cities. Twenty two percent of Marin County's black population lives in the unincorporated community of Marin City. In seven of eleven cities, blacks make up less than 1% of the population. San Rafael has relatively more blacks than any other city, 2.3% of its population; Novato is a close second with 2%.

Within incorporated areas, Asians and Pacific Islanders outnumber blacks. They make up from as much as 3.6% of Corte Madera's population to as little as 1% of Belvedere's population. Corte Madera, Tiburon, San Rafael, Novato and Mill Valley have a higher percentage of Asians than the 2.4% countywide.

A majority of the Asians in cities belong to two nationalities: Chinese and Japanese. Chinese outnumber Japanese in each of Marin's cities.

American natives, including Indians, Eskimos, and Aluets, comprise only .4% of the county's population. Fairfax is the only city with at least as high a percentage of American natives in its population. In each of the cities persons grouped into the category labeled "other" comprise the largest percentage of the minority population. It is likely that the majority of people in the category "other" are Asians and Pacific Islanders (eg. Hawaiian, Guamanian, Samoan).

Although people of Spanish origin may belong to any of the above listed racial, ethnic or national groups, if they were considered separately, they would be the largest minority group in each of the cities. Spanish persons make up as much as 4.8% of San Rafael's population. With 4.7% and 4.3%, respectively, Novato and San Anselmo also have a higher percentage of Hispanics in their population than the county.

Table D lists the number and percentage of each racial or ethnic group in the cities.

Table D

RACE, ETHNICITY AND NATIONALITY
Marin County Cities and Towns, 1980

	San Rafael		Novato		Mill Valley	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
White	41,266	92.3	40,242	91.6	12,303	94.9
Black	1,005	2.2	858	2.0	148	1.1
Amer. Native	155	.3	171	.4	27	.2
Asian	1,263	2.8	1,198	2.7	359	2.8
Other	1,011	2.3	1,447	3.3	130	1.0
Spanish (a)	<u>2,135</u>	<u>4.8</u>	<u>2,045</u>	<u>4.7</u>	<u>383</u>	<u>3.0</u>
TOTAL	44,700	100.0	43,916	100.0	12,967	100.0
	San Anselmo		Larkspur		Corte Madera	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
White	11,595	96.2	10,642	96.2	7,598	94.1
Black	73	.6	58	.5	73	.9
Amer. Native	43	.4	28	.3	23	.3
Asian	185	1.5	184	1.7	294	3.6
Other	157	1.3	152	1.4	83	1.1
Spanish	<u>520</u>	<u>4.3</u>	<u>304</u>	<u>2.7</u>	<u>305</u>	<u>3.8</u>
TOTAL	12,053	100.0	11,064	100.0	8,074	100.0
	Fairfax		Sausalito		Tiburon	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
White	7,066	95.6	6,986	95.2	6,333	94.7
Black	74	1.0	61	.8	40	.6
Amer. Native	34	.5	28	.4	5	.1
Asian	108	1.5	152	2.1	194	2.9
Other	109	1.5	111	1.5	113	1.7
Spanish	<u>289</u>	<u>3.9</u>	<u>176</u>	<u>2.4</u>	<u>219</u>	<u>3.3</u>
TOTAL	7,391	100.0	7,338	100.0	6,685	100.0
	Ross		Belvedere			
	#	%	#	%		
White	2,740	97.8	2,363	98.4		
Black	4	.1	1	.0		
Amer. Native	7	.2	0	.0		
Asian	33	1.2	23	1.0		
Other	17	.6	14	.6		
Spanish	<u>89</u>	<u>3.2</u>	<u>35</u>	<u>1.5</u>		
TOTAL	2,801	100.0	2,401	100.0		

(a) Persons of Spanish origin are included in the above racial or ethnic groups.

SOURCE: 1980 Census: Marin County; Volume 1. Population and Housing. Marin County Planning Department, 1982.

TRENDS IN RACIAL COMPOSITION

Marin County Cities and Towns, 1950 - 1980

While there has been a gradual trend towards more racially diverse populations, cities and towns in Marin are still over 90% white. Most of the change has occurred during the last ten years. It is likely that some of the recent diversification of population was due to the fact that the Census Bureau was more sensitive in categorizing people in 1980 than in previous censuses. An indicator of this sensitivity is the increase in the number of people classified as "other." This group grew much more rapidly than traditionally designated groups such as blacks, Chinese, and Japanese. The increased sensitivity of the Census Bureau in 1980 should be kept in mind when statistics from several decades are reviewed.

In 1950 every city except Ross was 99% white. (Ross was 97% white.) Ten years later, every city except Novato was 98% white, a very slight change. Novato was 96% white and almost 3% black. This was a higher percentage of blacks than in any other city. After

another ten years, Novato remained the most racially diverse city with 5% of its population belonging to minority groups. In other cities only 2% to 3% of the population were minorities.

Change occurred more rapidly during the 1970s. Novato continued to be the most integrated city, although blacks decreased to 2% of the population. There was a big increase in the number of people in the group, "other." San Rafael became Marin's second most racially diverse city. Over 40% of the increase in its population consisted of minorities. San Rafael surpassed Novato in having the highest percentage of blacks (2.3%). With the exception of Ross and Belvedere, the percentage of minorities increased somewhat in the remaining cities. Most of the increase was accounted for by people the census classified as "other."

Table E lists the number and percentage of each racial, ethnic or national group for each of the cities from 1950 to 1980.

Table E
RACE, ETHNICITY AND NATIONALITY
 Marin County Cities and Towns, 1950 - 1980

Race	Number and Percentage Change						Percentage of Persons				
	1950	1960	%Change	1970	%Change	1980	%Change	1950	1960	1970	1980
San Rafael											
White	13,719	20,268	47.74	37,994	87.46	41,266	8.61	99.07	99.06	97.48	92.32
Black	55	51	-7.27	370	625.49	1,005	171.62	.40	.25	.95	2.25
Indian	(a)	16		74	362.50	155	109.46		.08	.19	.35
Japanese	1	34	3300.00	166	388.24	288	73.49	.01	.17	.43	.64
Chinese	58	50	-13.79	185	270.00	406	119.46	.42	.24	.47	.91
Other	15	41	173.33	188	358.54	1,580	740.43	.11	.20	.48	3.53
TOTAL	13,848	20,460	47.75	38,977	90.50	44,700	14.68	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Novato											
White	(b)	17,113		29,453	72.11	40,242	36.63	(b)	95.70	94.99	91.63
Black		510		1,022	100.39	858	-16.05		2.85	3.30	1.95
Indian		16		43	168.75	171	297.67		.09	.14	.39
Japanese		112		156	39.29	231	48.08		.63	.50	.53
Chinese		55		92	67.27	416	352.17		.31	.30	.95
Other		75		240	220.00	1,998	732.50		.42	.77	4.55
TOTAL		17,881		31,006	73.40	43,916	41.64	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

(a) Census data not reported for Indians in 1950.

(b) Census data not reported for 1950.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census: General Population Characteristics, 1950, 1960, 1970 & 1980.

Table E (Continued)

RACE, ETHNICITY AND NATIONALITY
 Marin County Cities and Towns, 1950 - 1980

Race	Number and Percentage Change						Percentage of Persons				
	1950	1960	%Change	1970	%Change	1980	%Change	1950	1960	1970	1980
Mill Valley											
White	7,281	10,317	41.70	12,591	22.04	12,303	-2.29	99.45	99.10	97.29	94.88
Black	17	19	11.76	36	89.47	148	311.11	.23	.18	.28	.14
Indian	(a)	4		21	425.00	27	28.57		.04	.16	.21
Japanese		35		120	242.86	111	-7.50		.34	.93	.86
Chinese		28		106	278.57	142	33.96		.27	.82	.10
Other	23	8	-82.61	68	750.00	236	247.06	.31	.08	.53	1.82
TOTAL	7,321	10,411	42.21	12,942	24.31	12,967	.19	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
San Anselmo											
White	9,151	11,517	25.86	12,832	11.42	11,595	-9.64	99.60	99.42	98.47	96.20
Black	12	16	33.33	91	468.75	73	-19.78	.13	.14	.70	.61
Indian	(a)	1		18	1700.00	43	138.89		.01	.14	.36
Japanese		20		32	60.00	58	81.25		.17	.25	.48
Chinese		15		17	13.33	58	241.18		.13	.13	.48
Other	25	15	-96.00	41	173.33	226	451.22	.27	.13	.31	1.88
TOTAL	9,188	11,584	26.08	13,031	12.49	12,053	-7.51	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

(a) Census data not reported for Indian, Japanese, and Chinese people in 1950.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census: General Population Characteristics, 1950, 1960, 1970 & 1980.

Table E (Continued)

RACE, ETHNICITY AND NATIONALITY
 Marin County Cities and Towns, 1950 - 1980

Race	Number and Percentage Change						Percentage of Persons				
	1950	1960	%Change	1970	%Change	1980	%Change	1950	1960	1970	1980
Larkspur											
White	2,893	5,668	95.92	10,361	82.80	10,642	2.71	99.59	99.26	98.80	96.19
Black	3	2	-33.33	26	1200.00	58	123.08	.10	.04	.25	.52
Indian	(a)	(a)		24		28	16.67			.23	.25
Japanese				23		58	152.17			.22	.52
Chinese				12		66	450.00			.11	.60
Other	9	40	344.44	41	-40.00	212	417.07	.31	.70	.39	1.92
TOTAL	2,905	5,710	96.56	10,487	83.66	11,064	5.50	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Corte Madera											
White	1,931	5,940	207.61	8,237	38.67	7,598	-7.76	99.90	99.63	97.32	94.10
Black	1	6	500.00	30	400.00	73	143.33	.05	.10	.35	.90
Indian	(a)	(a)		25		23	-8.00			.30	.28
Japanese				73		94	28.77			.86	1.16
Chinese				64		112	75.00			.76	1.39
Other	1	16	1,500.00	35	118.75	174	397.14	.05	.27	.41	2.16
TOTAL	1,933	5,962	208.43	8,464	41.97	8,074	-4.61	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

(a) Census data not reported for Indian, Japanese and Chinese in 1950 and 1960.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census: General Population Characteristics, 1950, 1960, 1970 & 1980.

Table E (Continued)

RACE, ETHNICITY AND NATIONALITY
 Marin County Cities and Towns, 1950 - 1980

Race	Number and Percentage Change						Percentage of Persons				
	1950	1960	%Change	1970	%Change	1980	%Change	1950	1960	1970	1980
Fairfax											
White	4,052	5,758	42.10	7,494	30.15	7,066	-5.71	99.36	99.05	97.82	95.60
Black	5	16	220.00	93	481.25	74	-20.43	.12	.28	1.21	1.00
Indian	(a)	(a)		20		34	70.00			.26	.46
Japanese				14		29	107.14			.18	.39
Chinese				17		40	135.29			.22	.54
Other	21	39	85.71	23	-48.72	148	543.48	.51	.67	.30	2.00
TOTAL	4,078	5,813	42.55	7,661	31.79	7,391	-3.52	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Sausalito											
White	4,785	5,278	10.30	6,035	14.34	6,986	15.76	99.11	99.01	98.00	95.20
Black	17	12	-29.41	37	208.33	61	64.86	.35	.23	.60	.83
Indian	(a)	(a)		6		28	366.67			.10	.38
Japanese				25		39	56.00			.41	.53
Chinese				30		74	146.67			.49	1.01
Other	26	41	57.69	25	-85.37	150	500.00	.54	.77	.41	2.04
TOTAL	4,828	5,331	10.42	6,158	15.51	7,338	19.16	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

(a) Census data not reported for Indian, Japanese and Chinese in 1950 and 1960.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census: General Population Characteristics, 1950, 1960, 1970 & 1980.

Table E (Continued)

RACE, ETHNICITY AND NATIONALITY
 Marin County Cities and Towns, 1950 - 1980

Race	Number and Percentage Change						Percentage of Persons				
	1950	1960	%Change	1970	%Change	1980	%Change	1950	1960	1970	1980
Tiburon											
White	(a)	5,940		6,068	2.15	6,333	4.37	(a)	99.63	97.73	94.73
Black		6		61	916.67	40	-34.43		.10	.98	.60
Indian		(b)		8		5	-37.50		(b)	.13	.07
Japanese				42		67	59.52			.68	1.00
Chinese				11		71	545.45			.18	1.06
Other		<u>16</u>		<u>19</u>	<u>18.75</u>	<u>169</u>	<u>789.47</u>		<u>.27</u>	<u>.31</u>	<u>2.53</u>
TOTAL		5,962		6,209	4.14	6,685	7.67		100.00	100.00	100.00
Ross											
White	2,104	2,510	19.30	2,696	7.41	2,740	1.6	96.56	98.39	98.29	97.80
Black	32	18	-43.75	13	-27.78	4	-69.2	1.47	.71	.47	.01
Indian	(b)	(b)		3		7	133.3	(b)	(b)	.11	.02
Japanese				3		10	233.3			.11	.03
Chinese				13		10	-23.1			.47	.03
Other	<u>43</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>-58.14</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>-16.67</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>1.97</u>	<u>.71</u>	<u>.55</u>	<u>1.00</u>
TOTAL	2,179	2,551	17.07	2,743	7.53	2,801	2.1	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

(a) Census data not reported for Tiburon in 1950.

(b) Census data not reported for Indian, Japanese, and Chinese in 1950 and 1960.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census: General Population Characteristics, 1950, 1960, 1970 & 1980.

Table E (Continued)

RACE, ETHNICITY AND NATIONALITY
 Marin County Cities and Towns, 1950 - 1980

Race	Number and Percentage Change						Percentage of Persons				
	1950	1960	%Change	1970	%Change	1980	%Change	1950	1960	1970	1980
Belvedere											
White	(a)	2,107		2,555	21.26	2,363	-7.5	98.09	98.31	98.40	
Black		16		11	-31.25	1		.74	.42	0.00	
Indian		(b)		1		0			.04	0.00	
Japanese				11		7	-36.4		.42	.02	
Chinese				11		8	-37.5		.42	.02	
Other		25		10	-60.00	22	120.0		.16	.38	.09
TOTAL		2,148		2,599	21.00	2,401	-7.6	100.00	100.00	100.00	

(a) Data not reported for 1950.

(b) Data not reported for Indian, Japanese, and Chinese in 1960.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census: General Population Characteristics, 1950, 1960, 1970 & 1980.

MARITAL STATUS

Marin County Cities and Towns, 1980

Although married people make up a majority, however slight, of the countywide population, they do not make up at least half of the population in each of Marin's cities and towns. In six of Marin's eleven cities, non-married people outnumber married people. San Anselmo, San Rafael, Mill Valley, Larkspur, Fairfax and Sausalito each have populations composed mostly of non-married people. Sausalito, with 65%, has the highest percentage of non-married people of all the cities. On the other hand, over 60% of the residents of Novato and Belvedere are married, and between 50 and 60% of the residents of Ross, Tiburon and Corte Madera are married.

The number of single persons in Marin's cities varies from as few as 20% of the population in Belvedere to as many as 39% of the population in Sausalito. Compared to the countywide percentage, San Rafael, Mill Valley, San Anselmo, Fairfax, and Sausalito have relatively more single people. Relatively

few people are separated. The range is from 1.4% in Belvedere and Ross up to 3.6% in Sausalito.

The cities with the highest percentage of elderly people also have a high percentage of widowed people. Larkspur has the most with 10% followed by Mill Valley, San Rafael, San Anselmo, Belvedere and Corte Madera. (Each of these communities has higher percentage of widowed people than the county).

Next to singles, divorced people are the second largest of the non-married groups. Sausalito, with 18%, has relatively more divorced people than any other city. With 6.6%, Ross has the lowest percentage of divorced people. Belvedere and Novato are the only other cities with less than 10% of their population divorced. (10.8% of the Countywide population is divorced.)

Figure 3 shows the percentage of people by marital status for each of Marin's cities and towns.

FIGURE 3.

MARITAL STATUS
Marin County Cities and Towns, 1980

	S	M & S	W	D
San Rafael	30.5%	51.5%	7.1%	11.0%
Novato	24.9%	62.2%	4.8%	8.1%
Mill Valley	30.7%	48.3%	8.2%	12.8%
San Anselmo	31.1%	51.2%	7.1%	10.6%
Larkspur	28.0%	48.6%	10.1%	13.2%
Corte Madera	28.1%	55.3%	6.1%	10.5%
Fairfax	34.3%	46.8%	5.9%	13.1%
Sausalito	38.7%	39.0%	4.3	18.1%
Tiburon	25.2%	59.2%	5.4%	10.2%
Ross	29.9%	58.6%	5.9	6.6%
Belvedere	20.0%	66.1%	6.9%	7.1%

S: Single, M & S: Married & Separated, W: Widowed, D: Divorced.

TRENDS IN MARITAL STATUS

Marin County Cities and Towns, 1950 - 1980

With accelerating speed, cities and towns in Marin have been shifting away from being places of married couples with children. In recent years single, separated and divorced people have been increasing rapidly as a percentage of each city's population. In some cities the percentage of single persons has nearly doubled; the percentage of divorced people has tripled. Concurrently, the percentage of married people has declined.

Trends in the 1950s

Only the slightest hint of this trend was visible during the 1950s. In the cities for which the Census Bureau reported marital status, the number of single people was increasing only slightly faster than the population in general; the number of married people increased only slightly more slowly. By 1960, single persons comprised less than 20% of the population in most cities. Married people comprised between 60% and 80%. Yet during the 1950s the changes in one city, Sausalito, foreshadowed what was to happen in all of Marin's cities, ten to twenty years later.

In Sausalito the number of single persons increased at a rate four times that of the population growth. The number of widowed and divorced people increased twice as rapidly as the total population, and the number of married persons declined. By 1960 Sausalito had a contemporary distribution of marital status: 27% single, 56% married 2% separated, 7% widowed and 8% divorced.

Trends in the 1960s

During the 1960s the trend towards more non-married residents accelerated. In Mill Valley and San Anselmo, the number of non-married people increased twice as fast as the population. In San Rafael, Novato and Larkspur, the number of non-married people increased almost twice as fast as the population. Unfortunately, the Census Bureau did not report marital statistics in 1970 for Marin's other six cities, but the twenty-year trend (1960-1980) was a strong rate of change towards more non-married residents.

Trends in the 1970s

In the five cities for which 1970 marital statistics were reported, there was a sharp increase in the number of non-married residents during the last ten years. The number of single persons increased at two to four times the rate of the population growth; divorced persons increased in number at five to twelve times population growth. Even in Novato, where change occurred more slowly, the number of divorced people increased at a rate five times the rate of population growth (the number of single persons increased only slightly faster than the population).

Table F lists the marital status of the population in each city from 1950 to 1980.

Table F
MARITAL STATUS
 Marin County Cities and Towns, 1950 - 1980

	Number and Percentage of People Age 15 or Over							Percentage of Persons			
	1950	1960	%Change	1970	%Change	1980	%Change	1950	1960	1970	1980
San Rafael											
Single	2,209	3,227	46.08	7,010	117.23	11,497	64.01	20.15	21.03	23.41	30.49
Married	7,361	9,869	36.98	18,416	86.60	18,470	0.29	67.15	64.31	61.51	48.99
Separated (a)	214	485	126.64	931	91.96			(a)	1.39	1.62	2.47
Widowed	1,392	1,315	46.26	2,181	65.86	2,665	22.19	12.70	8.57	7.28	7.07
Divorced (b)		721		1,847	156.17	4,139	124.09		4.70	6.17	10.98
TOTAL	10,962	15,346	39.99	29,939	95.09	37,702	25.93	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Novato											
Single	(c)	2,598		5,024	93.38	8,385	66.90	(c)	22.80	24.05	24.87
Married		8,092		14,246	76.05	20,256	42.19		71.01	68.20	60.08
Separated		98		196	100.00	725	269.90		0.86	0.94	2.15
Widowed		342		758	121.64	1,616	113.19		3.00	3.63	4.79
Divorced		265		666	151.32	2,734	310.51		2.33	3.19	8.11
TOTAL		11,395		20,890	83.33	33,716	61.40		100.00	100.00	100.00

(a) "Separated" was included with "Married" in the 1950 Census.

(b) "Widowed" and "Divorced" were combined in the 1950 Census.

(c) Census data not reported in 1950.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census: General Population Characteristics, 1950, 1960, 1970 & 1980.

Table F (Continued)

MARITAL STATUS
 Marin County Cities and Towns, 1950 - 1980

Marital Status	Number and Percentage of People Age 15 or Over						Percentage of Persons				
	1950	1960	%Change	1970	%Change	1980	%Change	1950	1960	1970	1980
Mill Valley											
Single	900	1,309	45.44	2,354	79.83	3,325	41.25	15.97	17.23	23.67	30.65
Married	4,054	5,311	32.44	6,033	13.59	4,970	-17.62	71.93	69.91	60.66	45.81
Separated	(a)	58	(a)	149	156.90	275	84.56	(a)	0.76	1.50	2.53
Widowed	682	625	34.75	828	32.48	892	7.73	12.10	8.23	8.33	8.22
Divorced	(b)	294	(b)	581	97.62	1,387	138.73	(b)	3.87	5.84	12.78
TOTAL	5,636	7,597	34.79	9,945	30.91	10,849	9.09	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
San Anselmo											
Single	1,216	1,658	36.35	2,362	42.46	3,163	33.91	17.80	19.32	23.36	31.11
Married	4,889	5,902	22.27	6,226	5.49	5,020	-19.37	71.56	68.77	61.57	49.38
Separated	(a)	76	(a)	119	56.58	185	55.46	(a)	0.89	1.18	1.82
Widowed	727	655	30.12	800	22.14	716	-10.50	10.64	7.63	7.91	7.04
Divorced	(b)	291	(b)	605	107.90	1,082	78.84	(b)	3.39	5.98	10.64
TOTAL	6,832	8,582	25.61	10,112	17.83	10,166	0.53	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

(a) "Separated" was included with "Married" in the 1950 Census.

(b) "Widowed" and "divorced" were combined in the 1950 Census.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census: General Population Characteristics, 1950, 1960, 1970 & 1980.

Table F (Continued)

MARITAL STATUS
Marin County Cities and Towns, 1950 - 1980

Marital Status	Number and Percentage of Persons Age 15 and Over						Percentage of Persons				
	1950	1960	%Change	1970	%Change	1980	%Change	1950	1960	1970	1980
Larkspur											
Single	343	683	99.13	1,924	181.70	2,753	43.09	16.06	16.37	22.79	28.02
Married	1,580	2,998	92.59	5,219	74.08	4,480	-14.16	73.97	71.84	61.81	45.60
Separated	(a)	45	(a)	116	157.78	297	156.03	(a)	1.08	1.37	3.02
Widowed	213	295	109.86	747	153.22	994	33.07	9.97	7.07	8.85	10.12
Divorced	(b)	152	(b)	438	188.16	1,300	196.80	(b)	3.64	5.19	13.23
TOTAL	2,136	4,173	95.37	8,444	102.35	9,824	16.34	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Corte Madera											
							20 Year % Change				
Single	(c)	609		(c)		1,896	211.32	(c)	14.85	(c)	28.11
Married		3,105				3,572	15.04		75.69		52.95
Separated		38				158	315.79		0.93		2.34
Widowed		231				412	78.35		5.63		6.11
Divorced		119				708	494.95		2.90		10.50
TOTAL		4,102				6,746	64.46		100.00		100.00

(a) "Separated" was not listed as a category in the 1950 Census.

(b) "Widowed" and "divorced" were combined in the 1950 Census.

(c) Census data not reported in 1950 and 1970.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census: General Population Characteristics, 1950, 1960, 1970 & 1980.

Table F (Continued)
MARITAL STATUS
 Marin County Cities and Towns, 1950 - 1980

Marital Status	Number and Percentage of Persons Age 15 and Over						Percentage of Persons				
	1950	1960	%Change	1970	%Change	1980	20 Year %Change	1950	1960	1970	1980
Fairfax											
Single	472	696	47.46	(a)		2,135	206.75	15.60	16.43	(a)	34.31
Married	2,237	2,989	35.67			2,748	-8.00	73.93	70.56		44.17
Separated	(b)	46	(b)			161	250.00	(b)	1.09		2.59
Widowed	(c)	334	(c)			362	8.38	(c)	7.88		5.82
Divorced	317	171	59.31			816	377.19	10.48	4.04		13.11
TOTAL	3,026	4,236	39.99			6,222	46.88	100.00	100.00		100.00
Sausalito											
Single	675	1,230	82.22	(a)		2,631	113.90	17.31	27.09	(a)	38.65
Married	2,721	2,520	-7.38			2,403	-4.64	69.78	55.51		35.30
Separated	(b)	72				248	244.4		1.59		3.64
Widowed	(c)	340				290	-14.7		7.49		4.26
Divorced	503	378	42.74			1,235	226.7	12.90	8.33		18.14
TOTAL	3,899	4,540	16.44			6,807	49.9	100.00	100.00		100.00

(a) Marital status data not reported in 1970.

(b) "Separated" was included with "married" in the 1950 Census.

(c) "Widowed" and "divorced" were combined in the 1950 Census.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census: General Population Characteristics, 1950, 1960, 1970 & 1980.

Table F (Continued)

MARITAL STATUS
 Marin County Cities and Towns, 1950 - 1980

Marital Status	Number and Percentage of Persons Age 15 and Over						Percentage of Persons				
	1950	1960	%Change	1970	%Change	1980	%Change	1950	1960	1970	1980
Tiburon											
Single	(a)	(a)		(a)		1,373		(a)	(a)	(a)	25.17
Married						3,108					56.98
Separated						121					2.22
Widowed						296					5.43
Divorced						557					10.21
TOTAL						5,455					100.00
Ross											
Single	(b)	415		(b)		646	55.66	(b)	22.49	(b)	29.89
Married		1,185				1,236	4.3		64.23		57.20
Separated		21				31	47.61		1.14		1.43
Widowed		165				105	-36.3		8.94		4.86
Divorced		59				143	142.42		3.20		6.62
TOTAL		1,845				2,161	17.1		100.00		100.00

(a) Marital status not reported in 1950, 1960 and 1970.

(b) Marital Status not reported in 1950 and 1970.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census: General Population Characteristics, 1950, 1960, 1970 & 1980.

Table F (Continued)
MARITAL STATUS
 Marin County Cities and Towns, 1950 - 1980

Marital Status	Number and Percentage of Persons Age 15 and Over						Percentage of Persons				
	1950	1960	%Change	1970	%Change	1980	20 Year %Change	1950	1960	1970	1980
Belvedere											
Single	(a)	284		(a)		398	40.1	18.26		19.98	
Married		1,129				1,288	14.1	72.60		64.66	
Separated	(b)					28				1.41	
Widowed		142				136	-4.2	9.13		6.83	
Divorced	(c)					142	—	—		7.13	
TOTAL		1,555				1,992	28.1	100.00	100.00		

(a) Marital status data not reported in 1950 and 1970.

(b) "Separated" was included with "Married" in the 1950 Census.

(c) "Widowed" and "divorced" were combined in the 1950 Census.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census: General Population Characteristics, 1950, 1960, 1970 & 1980.

LEVEL OF EDUCATION

Marin County Cities and Towns, 1980

Each of Marin County's cities has a highly educated population. People who have attended college outnumber those who have not. That is not to say that the educational attainment of residents in each city is similar because there are substantial differences. In Marin's smallest cities, Ross, Belvedere, Tiburon and Sausalito, college graduates comprise over one-half of the adult population. In San Rafael, Novato and Fairfax, college graduates make up one-third or less of the adult population. (38% of Marin's total population are

college graduates.) With the exception of Ross, higher levels of education, like income, seem to be associated with a city's proximity to San Francisco. Also cities with lower percentages of college graduates in their populations tend to have relatively more people who attended but did not graduate from college or ended their formal education with high school. Figure 4 shows the percentage of people at each level of educational attainment for Marin cities and towns.

FIGURE 4.

EDUCATION
Marin County Cities and Towns, 1980

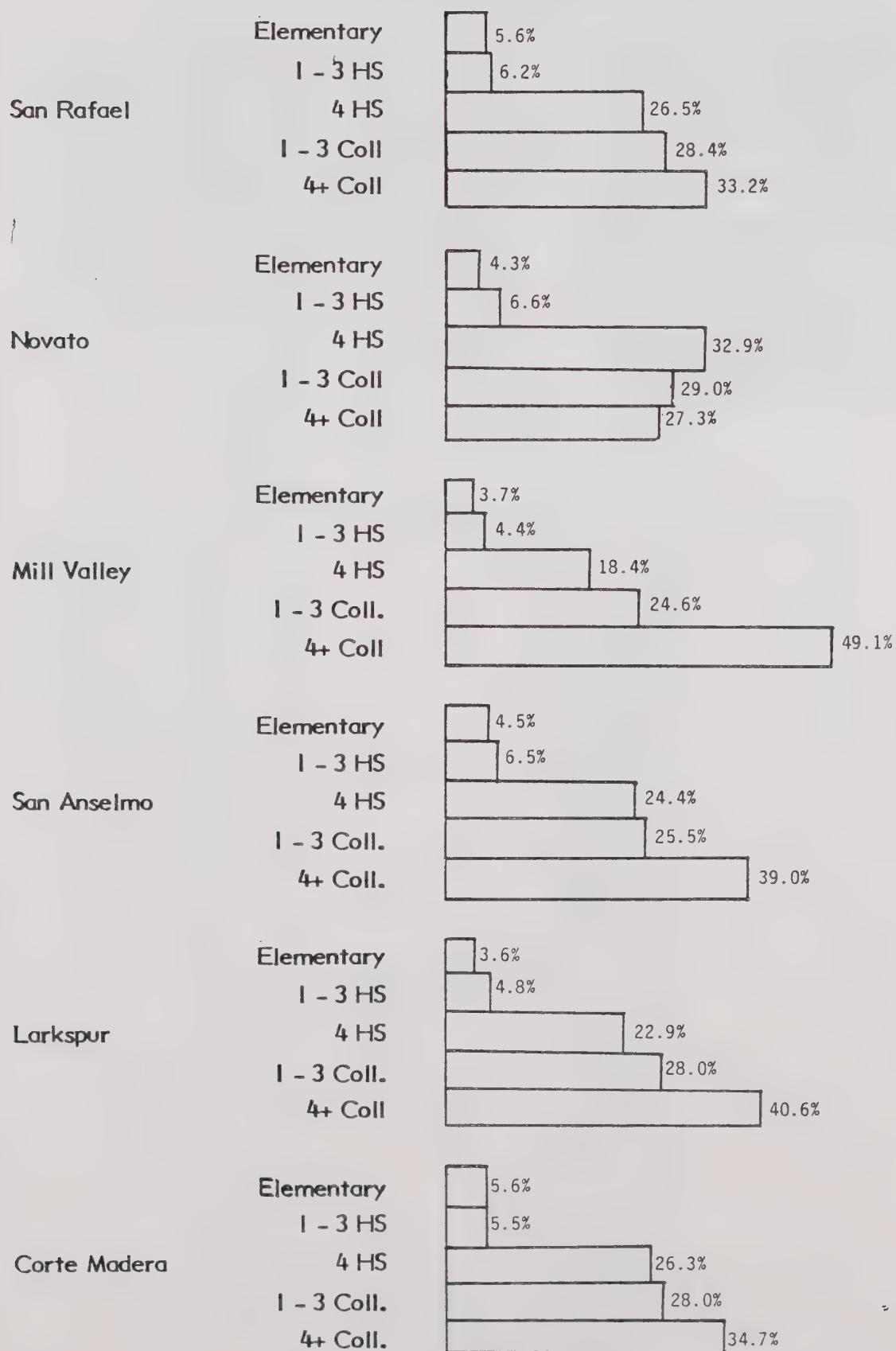
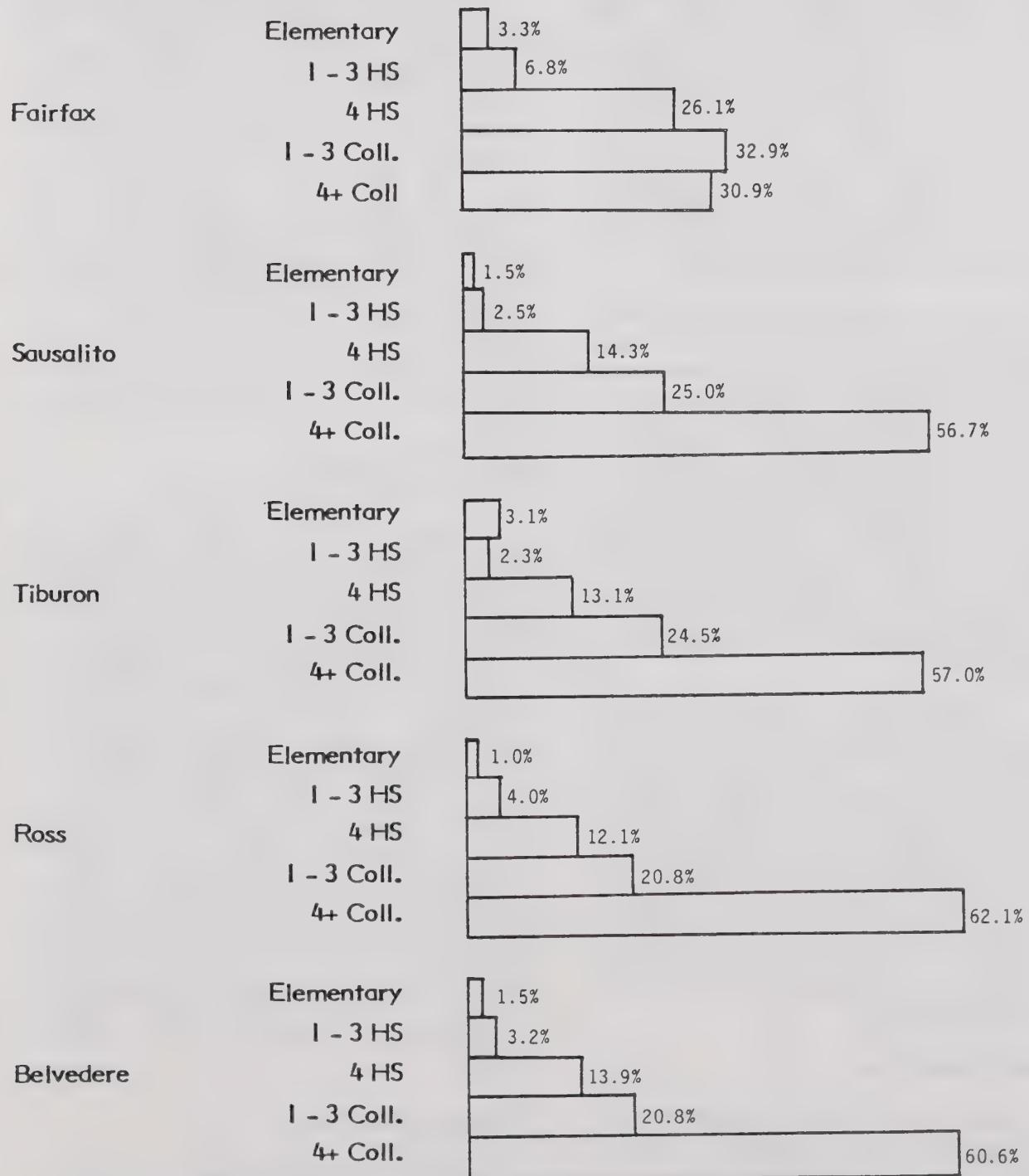


FIGURE 4.

EDUCATION (Continued)
Marin County Cities and Towns, 1980

TRENDS IN EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Marin County Cities and Towns, 1950 - 1980

During the last thirty years trends in the level of education of residents in Marin's cities and towns paralleled the trend of the county as a whole. There was a rapid increase in the number of college graduates, especially during the 1970s, and a decrease in the number of persons with less than a high school education. In most cities, the college-educated group grew at rates two to three times greater than the adult population for the past twenty years. In a few the rate was up to ten times greater. With the exception of Sausalito the trend towards a college-educated population accelerated since 1950.

Two factors that contributed to the rise in educational attainment were the maturation of the baby-boom generation and in-migration of highly-educated people from other areas. The baby-boom generation is regarded by demographers to be the most highly educated group in our history. A greater percentage of this age group attended or graduated from college than any previous generation. This fact, in combination with the large size of the group, partially shifted the overall educational level of residents in Marin County.

A second part of the shift was caused by the migration of people in and out of the county. The change towards a highly educated population was so great that it cannot be explained by the baby-boom generation alone. People who have moved to Marin, especially during the last ten years, have been more highly-educated, on average, than the resident population. Concurrently, people with lower levels of education have been leaving the county.

Trends in the 1950s

During the 1950s the trend towards a highly educated population began taking shape. Although the number of persons at all educational levels was

increasing, the most rapid changes were occurring at the "college graduate" end of the spectrum. The number of college graduates increased faster than each city's population in general, up to twice as fast in Larkspur and San Anselmo. Sausalito was an exception. The substantial change that other cities would experience during the 1960s or 1970s occurred in Sausalito during the 1950s. The number of college graduates increased at a rate five times greater than the population. The number of persons who attended but did not graduate from college increased at twice the rate of population growth. At the same time, people with less than a high school education were leaving, a phenomenon unique to Sausalito. By 1960 Sausalito had the most highly educated population among Marin's cities.

Trends in the 1960s

The shift to highly educated populations in the cities accelerated during the 1960s. The number of college graduates increased at a pace twice as fast as overall growth in most cities and up to five times faster in San Anselmo. In addition to San Anselmo, Fairfax, Sausalito, and Ross experienced substantial rates of change during the 1960s. Ross differed somewhat from the other cities in the degree of change. While its adult population increased by only two people, there was a 54% increase in college graduates in the population. During the same decade, there was a substantial decrease in the number of people who did not have a college degree. Sausalito retained its status of having the most highly-educated population among Marin's cities.

Trends in the 1970s

The greatest change in the educational level of residents in Marin's

cities occurred during the last decade. Substantial increases in the number of college educated people accompanied sharp declines in the number of people who did not attend college. The number of college graduates increased at twice the rate of population in the more slowly changing cities of Novato and Sausalito. In the more rapidly changing cities of

San Anselmo and Belvedere, the number of college graduates increased at a rate ten times that of population growth. The remaining cities experienced changes between these extremes.

Table G lists the level of education of residents in each city from 1950 to 1980.

Table G

TRENDS IN EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT
Marin County Cities and Towns, 1950 - 1980

	Number of People Age 25 or Over							Percentage of Total			
	1950	1960	%Change	1970	% Change	1980	% Change	1950	1960	1970	1980
San Rafael											
Elementary	2,175	2,562	17.8	2,498	-2.5	1,689	-32.4	24.5	21.0	11.1	5.6
1 - 3 High School	1,170	1,960	67.5	2,486	26.8	1,882	-24.3	13.2	16.1	11.0	6.2
4 High School	3,205	3,878	21.0	7,403	90.9	7,980	7.8	36.1	31.8	32.8	26.5
1 - 3 College	1,195	1,894	58.5	4,822	154.6	8,572	77.8	13.5	15.5	21.4	28.4
4+ College	1,125	1,907	69.5	5,376	181.9	10,014	86.3	12.7	15.6	23.8	33.2
Total	8,870	12,201	37.6	22,585	85.1	30,137	33.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Novato											
Elementary	(a)	1,232		1,296	5.2	1,125	-13.2	(a)	14.5	8.8	4.3
1 - 3 High School		1,407		2,009	42.8	1,720	-14.4		16.6	13.6	6.6
4 High School		3,476		6,120	76.1	8,588	40.3		41.0	41.3	32.9
1 - 3 College		1,461		2,871	96.5	7,588	164.3		17.2	19.4	29.0
4+ College		898		2,513	179.8	7,125	183.5		10.6	17.0	27.3
Total		8,474		14,809	74.8	26,146	76.6		100.0	100.0	100.0
Mill Valley											
Elementary	730	772	5.8	751	-2.7	336	-55.3	15.5	11.9	9.3	3.7
1 - 3 High School	650	832	28.0	679	-18.4	400	-41.1	13.8	12.8	8.4	4.4
4 High School	1,485	1,854	24.9	2,042	10.1	1,691	-17.2	31.6	28.6	25.2	18.4
1 - 3 College	800	1,373	71.6	1,823	32.8	2,256	23.8	17.0	21.2	22.5	24.6
4+ College	1,035	1,657	60.1	2,822	70.3	4,508	59.7	22.0	25.5	34.8	49.1
Total	4,700	6,488	38.0	8,117	25.1	9,191	13.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Census data not reported in 1950.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census: General Population Characteristics, 1950, 1960, 1970 & 1980.

Table G (continued)

TRENDS IN EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT
 Marin County Cities and Towns, 1950 - 1980

	Number of People Age 25 or Over							Percentage of Total			
	1950	1960	%Change	1970	% Change	1980	% Change	1950	1960	1970	1980
San Anselmo											
Elementary	1,325	1,375	3.8	859	-37.5	381	-55.7	24.1	20.0	11.1	4.5
1 - 3 High School	810	1,038	28.2	929	-10.5	543	-41.6	14.7	15.1	12.0	6.5
4 High School	1,865	2,027	8.7	2,488	22.7	2,050	-17.6	33.9	29.4	32.1	24.4
1 - 3 College	730	1,313	79.9	1,711	30.3	2,143	25.3	13.3	19.1	22.0	25.5
4+ College	775	1,132	46.1	1,777	57.0	3,274	84.2	14.1	16.4	22.9	39.0
Total	5,505	6,885	25.1	7,764	12.8	8,391	8.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Larkspur											
Elementary	320	540	68.8	1,400	159.3	307	-78.1	20.0	15.5	20.3	3.6
1 - 3 High School	230	523	127.4	535	2.3	407	-23.9	14.4	15.0	7.8	4.8
4 High School	565	1,041	84.3	1,680	61.4	1,928	14.8	35.3	29.8	24.4	22.9
1 - 3 College	295	648	119.7	1,438	121.9	2,354	63.7	18.4	18.6	20.9	28.0
4+ College	190	739	289.0	1,838	148.7	3,420	86.1	11.9	21.2	26.7	40.6
Total	1,600	3,491	118.2	6,891	97.4	8,416	22.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Corte Madera											
Elementary	(a)	464		375	-19.2	306	-18.4	(a)	13.3	7.5	5.6
1 - 3 High School		454		487	7.3	303	-37.8		13.0	9.7	5.5
4 High School		1,174		1,659	41.3	1,448	-12.7		33.7	33.1	26.3
1 - 3 College		736		1,145	55.6	1,544	34.9		21.1	22.8	28.0
4+ College		657		1,354	106.1	1,911	41.1		18.9	27.0	34.7
Total		3,485		5,020	44.1	5,512	9.8		100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Census data not reported in 1950.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census: General Population Characteristics, 1950, 1960, 1970 & 1980.

Table G(Continued)

TRENDS IN EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT
 Marin County Cities and Towns, 1950 - 1980

	Number of People Age 25 or Older						Percentage of Total				
	1950	1960	%Change	1970	% Change	1980	% Change	1950	1960	1970	1980
Fairfax											
Elementary	690	755	9.4	512	-32.2	173	-66.2	28.1	22.0	11.4	3.3
1 - 3 High School	420	642	52.9	589	-8.3	351	-40.4	17.1	18.7	13.2	6.8
4 High School	825	1,128	36.7	1,632	44.7	1,352	-17.2	33.6	32.9	36.5	26.1
1 - 3 College	280	526	87.9	937	78.1	1,706	82.1	11.4	15.3	20.9	32.9
4+ College	240	381	58.8	805	111.3	1,600	98.8	9.8	11.1	18.0	30.9
Total	2,455	3,432	39.8	4,475	30.9	5,182	15.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Sausalito											
Elementary	680	508	-25.3	171	-66.3	93	-45.6	22.1	12.7	3.7	1.5
1 - 3 High School	390	336	-13.9	288	-14.3	152	-47.2	12.7	8.4	6.2	2.5
4 High School	940	945	0.5	952	0.7	865	-9.1	30.5	23.5	20.6	14.3
1 - 3 College	540	876	62.2	1,118	27.6	1,510	35.1	17.5	21.8	24.2	25.0
4+ College	530	1,352	155.1	2,083	54.1	3,430	64.7	17.2	33.7	45.2	56.7
Total	3,080	4,017	30.4	4,612	14.8	6,050	31.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Tiburon											
Elementary	(a)	(a)		158		141	-10.8	(a)	(a)	4.1	3.1
1 - 3 High School				264		106	-59.9			6.8	2.3
4 High School				882		601	-31.9			22.8	13.1
1 - 3 College,				864		1,128	30.6			22.3	24.5
4+ College				1,705		2,620	53.7			44.0	57.0
Total				3,873		4,596	18.7	—	—	100.0	100.0

(a) Census data not reported in 1950 and/or 1960.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census: General Population Characteristics, 1950, 1960, 1970 & 1980.

Table G (Continued)

TRENDS IN EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT
 Marin County Cities and Towns, 1950 - 1980

	Number of People Age 25 or Over						Percentage of Total				
	1950	1960	%Change	1970	% Change	1980	% Change	1950	1960	1970	1980
Ross											
Elementary	(a)	159		121	-23.9	17	-86.0	(a)	10.4	7.9	1.0
1 - 3 High School		151		61	-59.6	66	8.2		9.9	4.0	4.0
4 High School		383		306	-20.1	200	-34.6		25.1	20.0	12.1
1 - 3 College		375		333	-11.2	345	3.6		24.6	21.8	20.8
4+ College		458		707	54.4	1,028	45.4		30.0	46.3	62.1
Total		1,526		1,528	0.1	1,656	8.4		100.0	100.0	100.0
Belvedere											
Elementary	(a)	(a)		40		25	-37.5	(a)	(a)	2.4	1.5
1 - 3 High School				91		54	-40.7			5.5	3.2
4 High School				365		238	-34.8			22.1	13.9
1 - 3 College				363		356	-1.9			22.0	20.8
4+ College				791		1,035	30.9			47.9	60.6
Total				1,650		1,708	3.5			100.0	100.0

(a) Census data not reported in 1950 and/or 1960.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census: General Population Characteristics, 1950, 1960, 1970 & 1980.





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